

PLO 'foreign minister' visits Iraq

BAGHDAD (AFP) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) top diplomat arrived here Tuesday to brief Iraqi officials on the PLO-Israeli autonomy accord in the occupied territories, the signature of which he did not attend Monday in Washington. "I came to Baghdad to meet with our (Iraqi) brothers and brief them on the latest developments in the Palestinian cause as well as the situation within the Palestine Liberation Organisation," said Farouk Kadoumi, the head of the PLO's Political Department who is considered the movement's foreign minister. Asked if he was carrying a message from the Palestinian leadership to Iraqi officials, Mr. Kadoumi replied: "I'm a member of the Palestinian leadership and one of the founders of the Palestinian revolution and don't need to play messenger." Mr. Kadoumi, who is also a member of the PLO's Executive Committee, had voted against last week's recognition of Israel by the organisation, and the limited self-rule agreement in the occupied Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho. Mr. Kadoumi will next go to Syria, via Jordan, then on to Egypt. Iraq, which is opposed to the Middle East peace process launched in October 1991, attacked the agreement with Israel saying PLO chief Yasser Arafat had "sold out the Palestinian cause."

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Jordan and Israel sign agenda

Kingdom finalises document after waiting for 11 months for Palestinians to make progress

Combined agency dispatches

WASHINGTON — Jordan and Israel carried forward the momentum towards Middle East peace Tuesday by signing an agreement that sets the framework for resolving long-

standing differences between them.

The ceremony was held in the State Department's Jefferson Room just 22 hours after Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) signed a breakthrough accord on Palesti-

(Continued on page 5)



Jordanian Ambassador to the U.S., Fayed Tarawneh (left) shakes hands with Yitzhak Rabin (centre), head of the Israeli delegation to peace talks, after signing an agreement setting the

framework for resolving long-standing differences between them. U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher (right) applauds in the background (AFP photo)

King exchanges views with Assad and Mubarak

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday exchanged views with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported.

The news agency said the King contacted President Assad over the phone and exchanged views "on current Arab affairs, including the peace process, the latest developments and means of consultation and cooperation."

It said the two leaders reviewed means "to surmount the challenges and difficulties in these critical moments which necessitate rising to the level of responsibility in the service of the (Arab) Nation and future generations."

Earlier, Petra said the King received a phone call from President Mubarak and the two leaders "exchanged views on regional and Arab issues and the latest developments in the peace process."

It did not provide further details.

Majali announces separation of joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali Tuesday announced the separation of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which attended the 12 rounds of negotiations with Israel in the 23-month-old Middle East peace process.

"As of yesterday (Monday) the umbrella of a joint delegation has been removed, and now there are two independent delegations — a Jordanian one and a Palestinian one," Dr. Majali told a press conference, one day after Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) signed a landmark agreement on interim Palestinian autonomy in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The prime minister noted that Jordan had extended the umbrella of a joint delegation to facilitate Palestinian participation in the peace process in the face of Israel's rejection of negotiations with an independent Palestinian delegation.

Now that the Israelis have "recognised the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," the PLO, the joint delegation is no longer required, he said.

In a last-minute change to the "declaration of principles" — the autonomy agreement — on Monday, the PLO sought and secured an amendment a key phrase in the document to read "the PLO delegation" instead of "the Palestinian delegation."

The original phrase had said: "The government of the State of Israel and the Palestinian team (to the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the Middle East peace conference) ('the Palestinian delegation'..."

It was not immediately known whether the first part of the phrase referring to the joint delegation was also changed.

Mr. Majali said Tuesday the agenda that Jordan and Israel announced in Washington con-



Abdul Salam Al Majali

tained five major issues of concern to Jordan — the return of Jordanian land occupied by Israel, water rights, solving the problem of Palestinian refugees stuck in Jordan, and preventing the forced transfer of Palestinians from the occupied West Bank to the East Bank, as well as security for both sides.

Addressing a press conference a few hours before the Jordan-Israel agenda was signed in Washington, Dr. Majali said that amendments made to the document since it was drafted in an almost final form in October last year were minor. (See draft of agenda and explanations of amendments in separate story).

Dr. Majali, who had headed Jordan's negotiating team before becoming prime minister in May, said the Kingdom would continue to adhere to the principle of a comprehensive peace settlement by addressing all dimensions of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Noting that Jordan had held back the finalisation of the agenda until the Palestinians had made progress in their track of negotiations with Israel, Dr. Majali said the Kingdom would follow the same course of action if the talks between Syria and Israel

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Text of Jordan-Israel agenda

Following is the text of the agenda for peace talks between Jordan and Israel

A. Goal:

The achievement of just, lasting and comprehensive peace between the Arab States, the Palestinians and Israel as per the Madrid invitation.

B. Components of Jordan-Israel Peace Negotiations:

1. Searching for steps to arrive at a state of peace based on Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 in all their aspects.

C. Security:

a. Refraining from actions or activities by either side that may adversely affect the security of the other or may pre-judge the final outcome of negotiations.

b. Threats to security resulting from all kinds of terrorism.

c. Mutual commitment not to threaten each other by any use of force and not to use weapons by one side against the other including conventional and non-conventional mass destruction weapons.

d. Mutual commitment, as a matter of priority and as soon as possible, to work towards a Middle East free from weapons of mass destruction, conventional and non-conventional weapons; this goal is to be achieved in the context of a comprehensive

Matters:

Settlement of territorial matters and agreed definitive delimitation and demarcation of the international boundary between Jordan and Israel with reference to the boundary definition under the Mandate, without prejudice to the status of the territories presently under Israeli military government control; both parties will respect and comply with the above international boundary.

c. It is anticipated that the above endeavour will ultimately, following the attainment of mutually satisfactory solutions to the elements of this agenda, culminate in a peace treaty.

5. Borders and Territorial Matters: Settlement of territorial matters and agreed definitive delimitation and demarcation of the international boundary between Jordan and Israel with reference to the boundary definition under the Mandate, without prejudice to the status of the territories presently under Israeli military government control; both parties will respect and comply with the above international boundary.

In the signed agenda it reads:

5. Borders and territorial matters: Settlement of territorial matters and agreed definitive delimitation and demarcation of the international boundary between Jordan and Israel with reference to the boundary definition under the Mandate, without prejudice to the status of the territories presently under Israeli military government control; both parties will respect and comply with the above international boundary.

The historic moment that we witnessed yesterday between the Palestinians and the Israelis gave us faith that progress in the ongoing peace process is achievable. It is our hope that similar progress will be realised on all tracks in the near future.

Allow me, Mr. Secretary, to express the gratitude and appreciation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to you and to all your colleagues who have worked diligently to make this possible. I also would like to extend similar gratitude and appreciation to the Russian Government for its dedicated efforts and support.

We hope this first step will be translated through the substantive and lengthy negotiations that will follow into an agreement based on comprehensive peace that will positively transform the lives of all peoples of the area.

We in Jordan look for a global security arrangement that goes beyond the traditional definition of military security.

under Israeli Military Government control in 1967. Both parties will respect and comply with the above international boundary.

6. Exploring the potentials of future bilateral cooperation, within a regional context where appropriate, in the following:

a. Natural Resources:

- Water, energy and environment.

- Rift Valley development.

b. Human Resources:

- Demography

- Labour

- Health

- Education

- Drug control

c. Infrastructure:

- Transportation: land and air

- Communication

d. Economic areas including tourism

7. Phasing the discussion, agreement and implementation of the items above including appropriate mechanisms for negotiations to specific fields.

8. Discussion on matters related to both tracks to be decided upon in common.

9. Discussion on matters related to both tracks to be decided upon in common by the two tracks.

c. It is anticipated that the above endeavour will ultimately, following the attainment of mutually satisfactory solutions to the elements of this agenda, culminate in a peace treaty.

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We in Jordan look for a global security arrangement that goes beyond the traditional definition of military security.

Thank you very much.

Rabin meets King Hassan in Morocco amid report of diplomatic relations

Combined agency dispatches

ISRAEL AND MOROCCO will establish diplomatic relations "very shortly," Israel Radio said Tuesday.

According to the radio, an agreement has been concluded in Rabat between Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and King Hassan II. Mr. Rabin arrived in the Moroccan capital early Tuesday.

Morocco would be the second Arab country after Egypt to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. Egypt and Israel forged links in 1979.

A senior Israeli official told AFP in occupied Jerusalem earlier Tuesday that it was "99 per cent certain" that the two countries would establish relations.

Mr. Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres arrived in Morocco from Washington Tuesday for a landmark visit after the signing of a historic peace deal between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the U.S. capital.

Accompanied by Peres, Mr. Rabin was received by the king at the monarch's seaside palace in Sidi Ifni 20 kilometres southwest of Rabat. Moroccan Prime Minister

Mohammad Karim Lamrani and other government leaders were also present.

Diplomats said the meeting represented a step towards Israel establishing relations with Morocco and other Arab states after the Israel-PLO agreement.

"What King Hassan did today is a declaration of support and an important indication for the future," Mr. Peres said.

"We appreciated the king's wish to receive us in this way. We heard many, very warm and very promising things for the future. I think that after what happened at Washington, there will be developments. Things cannot be immediate," he said.

"I don't believe that it will take too long before additional Arab countries will recognise Israel," Mr. Peres told a news conference after two hours of talks with King Hassan.

Accompanied by Peres, Mr. Rabin was received by the king at the monarch's seaside palace in Sidi Ifni 20 kilometres southwest of Rabat. Moroccan Prime Minister

"I hope this will give a push, a

more practical push to the continuation of the negotiations between us and the Jordanians," Mr. Rabin said.

"In my opinion, the bilateral problem between Jordan and us could be solved in a single week. The question is whether Jordan feels strong enough within the Arab World," he added.

After his talks with the King, Mr. Rabin visited a synagogue and the Mellah (Old Jewish quarter) in Casablanca, the country's biggest city where most of Morocco's remaining 8,000 Jews live.

He and Mr. Peres took off their shoes to tour the monumental Grand Hassan II mosque, which has the tallest minaret in the world at 200 metres and cost more than \$500 million, paid for by popular subscriptions, including from many Jews. It was opened by the king two weeks ago in Casablanca's seaport.

Mr. Rabin and Peres were due to leave for Israel during the night in time for the Jewish new

(Continued on page 5)

Arafat woos Congress, media for support

Combined agency dispatches

WASHINGTON — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat lobbied for American support through Congress and the news media Tuesday and said differences with Israel over Jerusalem could be resolved through good will and negotiations.

"We know there is a problem and we are not going to put our heads inside the sand," he said.

At an appearance at the National Press Club, Mr. Arafat conceded that he and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin have fundamentally different positions on the Biblical city.

Earlier, Mr. Arafat had breakfast with senators and appealed to them for loan guarantees. He received a promise that U.S. laws barring aid to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) would be reviewed.

"I know the Senate will not give us money because of difficulties...but at least we are in need of loan guarantees," he told the press club.

Senate Democratic leader George Mitchell promised swift action to change U.S. laws aimed at the PLO.

Asked about a law aimed at

Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat (centre), meets Senate minority leader Robert Dole (left) and Senate majority leader George Mitchell during a visit to the U.S. Capitol (AFP photo)

on Monday.

Once a pariah in the eyes of official Washington, Mr. Arafat breakfasted with 27 senators at the capitol, taking the place of honour between Mr. Mitchell, a

Democrat and minority leader Bob Dole, a Republican.

He laughed and bantered with journalists at a National Press

(Continued on page 5)



Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali Tuesday receives in his office the former Sudanese President, Field Marshal Abd al-Rahman Swarreddahab, who is currently on a private visit to Jordan (Petra photo)

Lawyers, judges to be honoured

AMMAN (Petra) — Retired and active lawyers and court judges will be honoured and 150 new lawyers will be graduated in the course of a three-day celebration to start Thursday at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman.

The Jordanian Bar Association (JBA), which is organising the celebration, said it would mark its 40th anniversary.

JBA President Kamal Nasser said that former association presidents, heads of the Court of Cassation and the Higher Court of Justice, together with many retired and active attorneys who

contributed to the development of the association will be honoured.

In addition, 150 new lawyers who have just completed their two-year training courses will be graduated, and awards will be presented to several of the excellent graduates, said Dr. Nasser.

The event will entail the organisation of a Jordanian Law Conference, and professors of law at Jordanian and other Arab universities are expected to attend, he added.

The three-day conference is expected to review working papers on arbitration, control of

companies' activities, the role of the holding companies and company mergers, said Dr. Nasser.

Delegates from Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Tunisia, Bahrain, Qatar and Kuwait, in addition to Jordan, will be attending the event.

Ihsan Kaysali, secretary general of the Arab Lawyers Union will also take part, said Dr. Nasser.

He said special attention will be given to the discussion on arbitration, now that the first Arab Arbitration Bureau has been established, with its headquarters in Amman.

The three-day conference is expected to review working papers on arbitration, control of

NMC to open season on classic note

By Jean-Claude Elias
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Music Conservatory (NMC) Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) is kicking off the fall music season this week with two concerts that will take place in an original scope.

The NMC's own orchestra, conducted by visiting American artist Ronald Horton will perform on Wednesday Sept. 15 and Saturday Sept. 25 at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman.

Held under the joint auspices of the American Centre in Amman and NHF, both concerts will also host actor Nabil Sawalha as the narrator of the Carnival of the Animals by French composer Camille Saint-Saens.

Mr. Horton is currently visiting Jordan and is holding music workshops and conducting classes at the NMC. In addition he is also conducting classes for and rehearsing with the Jordanian Armed Forces

Orchestra.

The first concert will feature the NMC's orchestra; the second will see both the NMC and the Armed Forces orchestras perform, together under Mr. Horton's baton.

The conservatory's ensemble comprises 40 professional musicians and is gaining more experience and popularity every year, since it was established in Amman.

Ronald Horton is a multi-directional musician and has an impressive record of teaching, conducting and performing as a first violin with symphony orchestras in the United States.

He also has achieved several major recordings with the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

The programme of the two concerts includes works by Johann Sebastian Bach, Samuel Barber, G. Holst, Saint-Saens, Copland, Fauré, Leroy Anderson and F. Mendelssohn.

French envoy ends tour of duty

By Lima Nabil
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — French Ambassador to Jordan Denis Bouchard Tuesday said France was pleased by the signing in Washington Monday of a Palestinian-Israeli agreement on Palestinian autonomy.

But Mr. Bouchard said, some impending problems, including the status of Jerusalem, need to be addressed and overcome, adding that there would be no peace without a solution to the issue of Jerusalem.

Mr. Bouchard was speaking at a press conference in the occasion of the end of his tour of duty in Jordan.

He said the European Community (EC) including France, will contribute to supporting development projects through financial and technical aid to the

Gaza Strip and to some countries in the region, including Jordan.

The ambassador stressed that his country has always played an active role in the peace process, adding that no achievement would have been made had it not been for the mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

On bilateral relations, Mr. Bouchard said Jordanian-French relations have always been characterised by mutual respect. He praised Jordan's democratic march, describing it as a pioneer step in the region. Mr. Bouchard said France's assistance to Jordan helped it in dealing with Jordan's foreign debt problem, in rescheduling its payments to the Paris Club.

He said France has donated \$20 million in annual aid to Jordan since the Gulf crisis.

WHAT'S GOING ON

- ★ Art exhibition by Iraqi artist Nouri Al Rawi at Baladna Art Gallery.
- ★ Exhibition by artists Mohammad Al Ameri and Ghassan Abu Laban at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition by Moustafa Al Maani at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition by Egyptian artist H. Bikar at the Balqa' Art Gallery in Fuheis.
- ★ Paintings exhibition by Amor Aouan and Salam Kamani at the Alia Art Gallery.
- ★ Exhibition of paintings by Jordanian artist Bishara Najjar at Eshebelin Art Gallery, Amman Shopping Centre.
- ★ Film entitled: "Billy Liar" at the British Council at 7:00 p.m.
- ★ Lecture in Arabic entitled: "The Literature of the Authority, and the Literature of Freedom in the Current Literary Situation" by Mr. Isam Al Jundi at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation.
- ★ Lecture in Arabic entitled: "The Islamic Republics of the Former Soviet Union" by Dr. Fakhruddin Daghhestani at the premises of the Jordanian-Turkish Friendship Association in Jabal Amman at 6 p.m.

Police search for hit and run suspect

By Rana Husseini
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Police Tuesday continued their search for a taxi driver whose vehicle Monday noon, witnesses said, struck and killed an eight-year-old boy and dragged his body for five metres before stopping.

Witnesses told police that the driver got out of his taxi, picked up the boy and drove off with him. "We were on our way home from school when Khalid (the victim) was hit by the taxi. We ran toward the car and asked the driver if we could go with him to take our friend to the hospital. But he pushed us away and took off with Khalid," said Musa A. (10), a schoolmate. Police arrived at the scene of the accident in the Haj Hassan suburb of Jabal Zouhour.

The victim, identified as Khalid S., was found dead approximately four hours later by a shepherd to Jabal Quweisreh. His body was taken to Al Bashir Hospital. Police are interrogating all taxi drivers registered in Amman with a 1983 to 1985 model Nissan Sunny. Police sources said they have "fairly good description" of the suspect.

Another fatal road accident Monday evening claimed the life of a four-year-old boy, identified as A. K., in the Muthalath Um Al Quiseh suburb of Naour. Police apprehended a male suspect to the hit and run incident. According to a police report the suspect was driving through the Naour suburb when he "failed to yield to a pedestrian." The report said the suspect's car struck and killed the child.

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) are in agreement not to allow an influx of Palestinians from the West to the East Bank of Jordan, Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali said Tuesday.

PLO, Jordan agree to prevent Palestinian transfer — Majali

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) are in agreement not to allow an influx of Palestinians from the West to the East Bank of Jordan and also reduced the permit fees for their departure," the prime minister said.

The Kingdom has not taken any measures to restrict travel by Palestinians who hold temporary travel documents or temporary passports across the bridges, Dr. Majali said.

The present measures are organisational and can in no way be considered travel obstacles, the prime minister said at a press conference.

Dr. Majali was replying to a journalist's question about alleged reports that the Follow Up and Inspection Department of the Ministry of Interior was tightening measures against Palestinians holding temporary

travel documents. "You well know that Israel lately has reduced to 25 from 35 the age of men who can leave the West Bank and also reduced the permit fees for their departure," the prime minister said.

"As a result of the pressure which the Palestinian people face under occupation it is inevitable that a great number of them will come to visit Jordan, but if the visitors' number exceeds the reasonable limit, the government has to take some action, otherwise we would be assisting the process of forced migration from the West Bank to the East Bank," Dr. Majali added.

"I hope to be clear about this point as the procedures are organisational and we are in agreement with the PLO about it," the prime minister said.

Information Minister Ma'an Abu Nowar earlier Tuesday denied reports alleging that

Jordanian government had changed its policy regarding travel across the bridges on the Jordan River.

Speaking in an interview with the London-based Arabic language Al Sharq Al Awsat newspaper, the minister said: "Jordan will continue to support the steadfastness of our kinsmen and our brothers in the West Bank and will not allow the evacuation of the Arab lands of their inhabitants."

"This firm Jordanian stand draws full support from the Palestine Liberation Organisation and its leader Mr. Yasser Arafat," said the minister.

Foreign newspapers, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, had published reports that new measures are being taken by Jordan concerning travel across the bridges in and from the West Bank.

U.S. to ease burden on Jordan from Iraq sanctions

By Rana Sabbagh
Reporter

AMMAN — A U.S. team has promised to try to ease the pressure on Jordan of sweeping trade sanctions imposed on Iraq for its 1990 invasion of Kuwait. Finance Minister Sami Gammo said.

Mr. Gammo said the 12-man team, led by State Department inspector David Newton, would try to ease naval inspection at the Jordanian port of Aqaba to make it less difficult for Jordanian traders to send goods to Iraq.

"They have promised to reconsider all these procedures and to

come back with ideas on how to improve things and ease the tension and the pressure on the Jordanian economy," the minister said late on Monday after seeing off the team, which left Amman for the United States.

"They got a very good idea of the difficulties facing us and we hope they come back very soon to ease the pressure of the sanctions," Mr. Gammo told Reuters.

The United States has a major say in a U.S. committee of approving exports to Iraq under the trade ban.

Only food, medicine and

humanitarian goods are allowed into Iraq, once Jordan's key trading partner. The drop in trade has cost Amman \$300 million a year.

Mr. Gammo said the team, which spent five days in Jordan, pledged to reconsider the time-consuming and complicated inspection rules of all Jordanian bound cargo vessels.

He said they promised to work with the U.N. committee to cut time and simplify procedures for granting export permits.

Officials say local traders have to wait for six to eight weeks for committee approval to send goods to Iraq while businessmen

in other countries, mainly Gulf war allies, received authorisations in a week.

Jordan sympathised with Iraq during the 1991 Gulf war and for a short time delayed implementing the U.N. trade sanctions against Iraq. Washington in general has been satisfied with Jordan's compliance — once a sour point in Jordanian-U.S. ties.

Official figures show Jordan's annual trade with Iraq fell from \$177 million in 1989 to \$70 million in 1992. Traders blamed the drop on the embargo and a weakening Iraqi dinar.

Tribal-based elections foreseen

By Mariam M. Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The election earlier this week of Abdul Hadi Al Majali, secretary-general of the Al Ahd Party, as the Majali tribe's candidate for one of the eight seats in the Karak governorate marked the launching of what many political analysts in Jordan believe to be very tribal legislative elections this November.

"The tribal nomination — or election of Abdul Hadi Al Majali — was like the shot that started the election race and a signal that the contest for Parliament seats among clans and tribes has begun," said one local analyst Monday, two days after the Majalis announced their choice.

Local analysts and politicians believe that most of the 20 political parties will attempt to field clan and tribal candidates to assure themselves of victory at the polls.

The one-person, one-vote formula, introduced as part of a temporary election law in August, is believed by political analysts to encourage tribal and other minority groups.

In the 1989 elections voters could vote for both clan and "agenda" candidates since they could vote for several people. But the Nov. 8 elections will allow only one ballot to be cast by each voter.

"People in Jordan vote on agendas and issues but the first loyalty is always to their family, clan or tribe," explained veteran civil servant and close political associate of Abdul Hadi Al Majali, Marwan Dudin.

According to political party organisers and political observers alike, the "tribal card" will be used by many of the newly-established political parties.

"If a tribe has 10,000 registered voters in one voting district it is reasonable to think that they would vote for a member of their clan if they were allowed to cast only one vote," explained an analyst.

The Unionist Arab Democratic Party, centrist and liberal, has already had to juggle around its leadership to suit some of the tribal needs of its leading members, according to one of the party's founding fathers.

While the prominent Christian industrialist from Balqa's

district Anis Muasher, headed the party in August and September, Mohammad Oran from Tafileh became the party when elections take place on Nov. 8.

Officially the party leadership rotates amongst the two, as well as a third leader — Talal Oman; the unofficial version betrays the strong tribal make-up of Jordanian politics.

"Mohammad Oran would have a stronger chance of winning a seat in his hometown of Tafileh if he was the party's general secretary," explained one of the founders of the party.

"Actually his clan have said 'Unless you lead the party you won't get the clan vote'." Rather than lose him and split the party we agreed to this formula. Thus while campaigning in Tafileh we can say 'I lead a party,'" he explained.

The Jordan National Alliance, headed by central Jordanian clan chief Mijhem Kharishah, is expected to field solely clan candidates in the central regions of Jordan and receive votes from Circassian and other minority groups.

The Al Ahd, the Yaka, and the Al Watan Party are expected to rely predominantly on tribal candidates in voting districts where their own clans are numerous. With the exception of Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh, bearded of the Yaka, who is expected to be reelected to his Irbid seat because of his wide-ranging administrative and civil service contributions to the community, most right-of-centre parties are expected to rely on clan affiliations, backing and community one-vote election systems.

Both parties have relatively strong backing in tribally-oriented rural communities.

Particularly in Karak and Madaba, the left-leaning political parties are expected to have a winning chance through tribal backing rather than by virtue of their Socialist election platforms.

In northern Jordanian districts and Karak governorate, Pan-Arab nationalists are expected to field large clan candidates.

The role of tribal candidates was seen as relatively reduced in the 1989 elections when very few clan or tribal leaders made it into Parliament, with the exception of the six seats in Parliament allocated to bedouins.

Only one clan, the Obeidat

of Beni Kuzma, held primary elections in 1989 before fielding Qassem Obeidat, who was elected to represent both his district and his clan in the Lower House of Parliament.

Although the Obeidat clan have said it will not repeat their primary polls for this election, the Majali clan's election of Mr. Majali was seen as the precedent which other clans are expected to follow.

Political observers are anxious awaiting to see election lists of the political parties to ascertain, among other things, how the parties will use tribally affiliated candidates.

The Islamic Action Front is expected to announce its election list in the next 10 days.

AMMAN (Petra) — Work on a 120-kilometre road linking the southern and northern parts of the Jordan Valley will begin soon in implementation of an agreement signed in Amman Tuesday.

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AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture experts from 18 countries including

Middle East Peace Process

Jordan, Israel sign agenda

(Continued from page 1)

range of outstanding issues and lead to "a comprehensive peace that will transform the lives of all our peoples."

Israel's chief peace negotiator, Eyal Rubinstei, said the agreement with Jordan was "yet another step in a long road to peace." Mr. Rubinstei had opposed the accords with the PLO.

The product of 22 months of painstaking diplomacy, the Jordan-Israel agreement could lead to settlement of the border between the two countries and launch joint efforts to harness water resources and protect the environment.

Mr. Rubinstei said: "Today we are making yet another step in the long road to peace between Israel and Jordan within the joint effort provided by the Madrid formula towards a comprehensive peace."

"The direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan have achieved this common agenda, which obviously is more than a list of items to be negotiated. It details and summarises the principles which will guide us in the coming negotiations."

Israel and Jordan signed the document at the State Department where they have met periodically for the past two years as part of the U.S.- and Russian-sponsored peace talks.

Introducing the Israeli and Jordanian delegations, U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher called the signing "a very important step toward that comprehensive peace" in the Middle East.

Since the PLO is not recognised as a state, the Israeli-Jordanian framework agenda marked the first agreement between Israel and an Arab state since the 1979 peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

"Yesterday I expressed the hope that we could see progress toward comprehensive peace between Israel and all her Arab neighbours," Mr. Christopher said at the initial ceremony. "Today we take a very important step toward that very initialising of the Israeli-Jordan substantive agenda ... we believe today's

marcation of the country's southern border, in Wadi Araba," the official said.

He stressed that Jordan wanted to recover 350 square kilometres of territory — covering a strip between the Gulf of Aqaba and the southern tip of the Dead Sea, and territory in the north described as "crucial" for Jordan's access to water resources.

On another front, Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Yosi Beilin, who played a key role in secret negotiations with the PLO, told USA Today that Israel was "ready to withdraw" on the Golan Heights in order to get a peace agreement with Syria.

Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad "will not find a more moderate government," Mr. Beilin said.

In Amman, Jordanian officials had played down the significance of the signing.

"It is not a breakthrough but an ordinary event which deals with the issues that need to be debated by the Israeli and Jordanian delegations in order to reach a comprehensive peace," said Prime Minister Abdol Salam Al-Majali.

Jordan has said the agenda has been ready for several months but was suspended until substantive progress was made on the Israeli-Palestinian tracks of the peace process.

But the PLO-Israeli autonomy accord warranted certain changes in the Jordanian-Israeli agenda and it had to be modified, a high-ranking Jordanian official said.

The official warned, however, that a Jordanian-Israeli peace deal cannot be signed unless the final status of the occupied territories was defined and their relations with Jordan spelled out.

In its initial blueprint the agenda said that borders between Israel and Jordan must be demarcated on the basis of boundaries drawn during the British mandate over Palestine "without jeopardising the territories under the rule of the Israeli military administration."

The official said, "we have been told by the Syrians that they would do what they can to affect those Palestinians who might be opposed but they also suggested that the scope of their influence might not be enough."

top management posts in a number of Arab states.

At the press club, Mr. Arafat was asked if he would change his military attire for civilian clothes. "I am not a king," he said. He appeared puzzled, unable to understand his accent.

Asked if he would accept international status for the city, Mr. Arafat smiled and replied, "ask Rabin if he will accept this internationalisation of Jerusalem."

Mr. Rabin has said he would never agree to relinquishing any part of the city.

"I have to respect what he is saying and I hope he will respect what I am saying," said Mr. Arafat.

He said a solution could be found "through negotiations and through good-will."

Asked whether he was daunted by the task of governing, Mr. Arafat said: "They have to understand that we have organised many countries as Palestinians." He referred to Palestinians in exile who have served in

the press club luncheon and went on television, talk shows to "make this pitch for American support."

During the hour-long encounter, Mr. Arafat asked the senators to modify U.S. laws barring aid to the PLO so that Washington could provide financial backing for Palestinian autonomy in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

Mr. Mitchell told reporters Mr. Arafat had displayed "a very strong commitment to the process" and said Congress would work with the U.S. administration to find "the best and most appropriate way to take action."

He said he had ordered a complete review of the laws barring aid to the PLO.

Mr. Dole said Mr. Arafat's message was "well received."

"I didn't think I'd live long enough to meet Yasser Arafat in the United States Capitol," said the Kansas senator.

Mr. Arafat made no comments to reporters as he left the Senate, heading across town to address a luncheon gathering at the National Press Club.

He hoped to visit Jerusalem "very soon," he said.

Asked why he did not call on hardline Palestinian groups to renounce "terrorism," he pointed to the accord with Israel in which the PLO renounced violence and said, "I have done it."

The PLO leader planned a return trip to the Capitol in the afternoon to meet with members of the House of Representatives before flying to New York for a meeting with U.N. Secretary General Boutros Ghali.

Mr. Arafat dismissed an Iranian declaration that it would mobilise Muslim fundamentalists in opposition to the Israeli-PLO accord as "slogans, slogans."

He said that two years ago he told Iranian president Hashemi Rafsanjani, "we are not going to import any confusion from any country."

He denied he supported Iraq in the Gulf war, saying his goal was "to solve this question within the Arab family." He said he early on called for withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait.

Mr. Arafat was ebullient in his press club appearance, drawing repeated laughter from the audience. When a questioner asked "who is your enemy now?" Mr. Arafat turned to moderator Clayton Boyce and said, "you."

Then laughing, he grasped Mr. Boyce's hand and said, "because he is quizzing me to much with his questions."

In contrast to Monday's formal ceremony in which he spoke in Arabic, Mr. Arafat spoke in English and discarded his prepared speech. He said he wanted to speak "from heart to heart."

Referring to East Jerusalem as "our Arab Jerusalem," he said

(Continued from page 1)

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(Continued from page 1)

and Lebanon and Israel were lagging behind.

By the same token, now that Israel and the Palestinians have reached agreement, it is time for Jordan as well as the other parties in the peace process — Syria and Lebanon — to move ahead, he said. "We hope that the Syrian and Lebanese tracks will do the same (as Jordan) in the coming few days."

"We hope that the birth of this entity will give an incentive to all other parties to come together" and advance the peace process, he said of the Israel-PLO accord.

He also expressed hope that in view of the progress in the bilateral talks, Syria and Lebanon would drop their boycott of the multilateral negotiations "so that comprehensiveness will take place."

"We believe in a comprehensive peace settlement...." he said. "Peace cannot be in small pieces and (there can be no) separate peace treaty with any party. It is not in the interest of any Arab country to do that...."

The prime minister emphatically rejected suggestions that Jordan's role in the peace process was being marginalised and said the Kingdom would continue to play a leading role in regional affairs.

"Jordan is essential for everything. We are the joint for all sides in the four directions," Dr. Majali said. "We have done a great deal and the world knows about our rights. We hope this is appreciated by the whole world."

"We initiated peace... insisted on (Israeli) recognition of the separate leadership of the Palestinian people. We will continue our initiatives," he said. "We will not lose our initiative. We will not lose our stand."

The term "marginalisation of Jordan" used by Israel to serve its own purposes, he said. "This ball game is no longer accepted," he said, adding that reports of "separate deals and agreements" are also used by the Jewish state to create problems among the Arabs negotiating peace with it.

Dr. Majali described Jordan

as a "leader in the region" and "a role model" for the rest of the Arab world.

(Continued from page 1)

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Majali announces separation of delegation

JORDAN TIMES, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1993 5

mic development in the occupied territories).

Dr. Majali reiterated that any discussion on the proposal for a confederation between Jordan and a Palestinian entity had to await the restoration of Palestinian rights. Then, he said, both Palestinians and Jordanians would be asked to decide on the shape of their future relations.

"I imagine that it will be a confederation, but we have to consult the Jordanian people on this," he said.

Dr. Majali said Jordan preferred to keep the peace talks in Washington "since we need to consult the Jordanian people on this," he said.

Furthermore, he pointed out that moving the talks to the Middle East region was not feasible yet, if only because "we have not recognised Israel."

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Historic speeches on historic day

President Bill Clinton: Prime Minister Rabin, Chairman Arafat, Foreign Minister Peres, Mr. Abbas, President Carter, President Bush, distinguished guests.

On behalf of the United States and Russia, co-sponsors of the Middle East peace process, welcome to this great occasion of history and hope.

Today we bear witness to an extraordinary act in one of history's defining dramas, a drama that began in a time of our ancestors when the word went forth from a siver of land between the River Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea. That hallowed piece of earth, and land of life and revelation is the home to the memories and dreams of Jews, Muslims, and Christians throughout the world.

As we all know, devotion to that land has also been the source of conflict and bloodshed for too long. Throughout this century, bitterness between the Palestinian and Jewish people has rotted the entire region of its resources, its potential, and too many of its sons and daughters. The land has been so drenched in warfare and hatred, the conflicting claims of history etched so deeply in the souls of the combatants there, that many believe the past would always have the upper hand.

Then, 14 years ago, the past began to give way when, at this place and upon this desk three men of great vision signed their names to the Camp David Accords. Today we honour the memories of Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat, and we salute the wise leadership of President Jimmy Carter.

Then, as now, we heard from those who said that conflict would come again soon. But the peace between Egypt and Israel has endured. Just so this bold new venture today, this brave gamble that the future can be better than the past must endure.

Two years ago in Madrid, another president took a major step on the road to peace by bringing Israel and all her neighbours together to launch direct negotiations, and today we also express our deep thanks for the skillful leadership of President George Bush.

Ever since Harry Truman first recognised Israel, every American president, Democrat and Republican, has worked for peace between Israel and her neighbours. Now the efforts of all who have laboured before us bring us to this moment, a moment when we dare to pledge what for so seemed difficult even to imagine: that the security of the Israeli people will be reconciled with the hopes of the Palestinian people, and there will be more security and more hope for all.

Today, the leadership of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation will sign a declaration of principles on interim Palestinian self-government. It charts a course toward reconciliation between two peoples who have both known the bitterness of exile. Now both pledge to put old sorrows and antagonisms behind them and to work for a shared future, shaped by the values of the Torah, the Koran and the Bible.

Let us salute, also, today the government of Norway for its remarkable role in nurturing this agreement. But of all — above all, let us today pay tribute to the leaders who had the courage to lead their people toward peace, away from the scars of battle, the wounds and the losses of the past, toward a brighter tomorrow. The world today thanks Prime Minister Rabin, Foreign Minister Peres and Chairman Arafat.

Their tenacity and vision has given us the promise of a new beginning. What these leaders have done now must be done by others. Their achievement must be a catalyst for progress in all aspects of the peace process. And those of us who support them must be there to help in all aspects, for the peace must render the people who make it more secure. A peace of the brave is within our reach. Throughout the Middle East, there is a great yearning for the quiet miracle of a normal life.

We know a difficult road lies ahead. Every peace has its enemies, those who still prefer the easy habits of hatred to the hard labours of reconciliation. But Prime Minister Rabin has reminded us that you do not have to make peace with your friends. And the Koran teaches that if the enemy inclines toward peace, do thou also incline toward peace.

Therefore, let us resolve that this new mutual recognition will be a continuing process in which the parties transform the very way they see and understand each other. Let the skeptics of this peace recall what once existed among these people. There was a time when the traffic of ideas and commerce and pilgrims flowed uninterrupted among the cities of the fertile crescent. In Spain, in the Middle East, Muslims and Jews once worked together to write brilliant chapters in the history of literature and science. All this can come to pass again.

Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Chairman, I pledge the active support of the United States of America to the difficult work that lies ahead.

The United States is committed to ensuring that the people who are affected by this agreement will be made more secure by it, and to leading the world in marshalling the resources necessary to implement the difficult details that will make real the principles to which you commit yourselves today.

Together, let us imagine what can be accomplished if all the energy and ability the Israelis and the Palestinians have invested into you struggle can now be channelled into cultivating the land and freshening the waters, into ending the boycotts and creating new industry, into building a land as bountiful and peaceful as it is holy. Above all, let us dedicate ourselves today your region's next generation. In this entire assembly, no one is more important than the group of Arab and Israeli children who are seated here with us today.

Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Chairman, this day belongs to you. And because of what you have done, tomorrow belongs to them. We must not leave them prey to the politics of extremism and despair, to those who would derail this process because they cannot overcome the fears and hatreds of the past. We must not betray their future. For too long, the young of the Middle East have been caught in a web of hatred not of their own making. For too long, they have been taught from the chronicles of war. Now, we can give them the chance to know the season of peace.

For them, we must realise the prophecy of Isaiah, that the cry violence shall no more be heard in your land, nor wreck nor ruin within your borders. The children of Abraham, the descendants of Isaac and Ishmael, have embarked together on a bold journey. Together, today, with all our hearts and all our souls, we bid them Shalom, Salaam, Peace.

Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres: Mr. President, I

would like to thank you and the great American people for peace and support. Indeed, I would like to thank all those who have made this day possible. What we are doing today is more than signing an agreement; it is a revolution. Yesterday a dream; today a commitment.

The Israeli and the Palestinian people, who fought each other for almost a century, have agreed to move decisively on the path of dialogue, understanding and cooperation.

We live in an ancient land, and as our land is small, so must our reconciliation be great. As our wars have been long, so must our healing be swift. Deep gaps call for lofty bridges. I want to tell the Palestinian delegation that we are sincere, that we mean business. We do not seek to shape your life or determine your destiny. Let all of us turn from bullets to ballots, from guns to shovels. We shall pray with you. We shall offer you our help in making Gaza and Jericho blossom again.

As we have promised, we shall negotiate with you a permanent settlement, and with all our neighbours a comprehensive peace, peace for all.

We shall support the agreement with an economic structure. We shall convert the bitter triangle of Jordanians, Palestinians, and the Israelis into a triangle of political triumph and economic prosperity. We shall lower our barriers and widen our roads so goods and guests will be able to move freely all about the places, high and other places.

This should be another genesis. We have to build a new commonwealth on our old soil: a Middle East of the people, and a Middle East for the children. For their sake we must put an end to the waste of arms races and invest our resources in education.

Ladies and gentlemen, two parallel tragedies have unfolded. Let us become a civic community. Let us bid once and for all farewell to wars, to threats, to human misery. Let us bid farewell to enmity, and may there be no more victims on either side.

Let us build a Middle East of hope where today's food is produced and tomorrow's prosperity is guaranteed, a region with a common market, a Near East with a long-range agenda. We owe it to our fallen soldiers, to the memories of the victims of the Holocaust.

Our hearts today grieve for the lost life of young and innocent people yesterday in our own country. Let their memory be a foundation we are establishing today, a memory of peace on fresh and old terms. Suffering is, first of all, human. We also feel for the innocent loss of Palestinian life. We begin a new day. The day may be long and the challenges enormous. Our calendar must meet an intensive schedule. Mr. President, historically you are presiding over a most promising day in the very long history of our region, of our people.

I thank all of you, ladies and gentlemen, and let's pray together. Let's add hope to determination, since all of us since Abraham believe in freedom, in peace, in the blessing of our great land and great spirit.

From the eternal city of Jerusalem, from this green, promising lawn of the White House, let's say together in the language of our Bible: "Peace, peace to him that is far off and to him that is near," saith the Lord, "and I will hear." Thank you.

Mr. Mahmoud Abbas (PLO Executive Committee): Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, in these historic moments, with feelings of joy that are mixed with a maximum sense of responsibility regarding events that are affecting our entire region, I greet you and I greet this distinguished gathering. I hope that this meeting in Washington will prove to be the onset of a positive and constructive change that will serve the interests of the Palestinian and the Israeli peoples.

We have come to this point because we believe that peaceful coexistence and cooperation are the only means for reaching understanding and for realising the hopes of the Palestinians and the Israelis. The agreement we will sign reflects the decision we made in the Palestine Liberation Organisation to turn a new page in our relationship with Israel.

We know quite well that this is merely the beginning of a journey that is surrounded by numerous dangers and difficulties. And yet our mutual determination to overcome everything that stands in the way of the cause for peace, our common belief that peace is the only means to security and stability, and our mutual aspiration for a secure peace characterised by cooperation, all this will enable us to overcome all obstacles with the support of the international community. And here I would like to mention in particular the United States government, which will shoulder the responsibility of continuing to play an effective and distinct role in the next stage so that this great achievement may be completed.

In this regard, it is important to me to affirm that we are looking forward with a great deal of hope and optimism to a date that is two years from today when negotiations over the final status of our country are set to begin. We will then settle the remaining fundamental issues, especially those of Jerusalem, the refugees and the settlements. At that time, we will be laying the last brick in the edifice of peace whose foundation has been established today.

Economic development is the principal challenge facing the Palestinian people after years of struggle during which our national infrastructure and institutions were overburdened and drained. We are looking to the world for its support and encouragement in our struggle for growth and development which begins today.

I thank the government of the United States of America and the government of the Russian Federation for the part they played and for their efforts and their sponsorship of the peace process. I also appreciate the role played by the government of Norway in bringing about this agreement. And I look forward to seeing positive results soon on the remaining Arab-Israeli track so we can proceed together with our Arab brothers on this comprehensive quest for peace. Thank you.

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher: Mr. President, Mr. Prime Minister, Chairman Arafat, members of the Congress, distinguished visitors, guests, friends and colleagues, I'm honoured to have witnessed the signing of this agreement on behalf of the United States.

Millions of people have dreamed of this moment, this moment for this very region. The Israelis and the Palestinians have taken a dramatic step toward a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace that can lift the lives of the people of the Middle East. They overcame seemingly insurmountable obstacles in framing the declaration of principles and the terms for a mutual recognition.

Ask a Baku man why he is not at the front and he will bridle, but not at any implied slight to his patriotism.

"What do you take me for?" said Javid, a waiter. "Do you think I don't know how to fix things? You wouldn't catch me fighting you there."

For the streetwise youth of Baku, the "otsrochka" or army deferral document, is an essential accessory. It helps to have friends in high places to get one, but if you do not have friends in high places to get one, but if you do not have the right strings to pull you can always just ignore your call-up.

"My brother got his call-up papers the other day," said Idayat, an unemployed man eating kebabs. "But he's out a lot. He's a real one for the girls and we hardly ever see him. So he doesn't even know yet. I shouldn't think he'll go to the war, he's having too

much fun here."

Some reluctant soldiers hitch rides home from the front.

"It's impossible to tell how many men have been captured in fighting and how many are just hiding out with their parents," a fatalistic Defence Ministry official said.

Only the very young and naive are still dying in this war. The latest few hundred graves in the huge martyrs' cemetery, festooned with flags and bright flowers, are all for teenagers.

"Azeris speak a form of Turkish but it's a mistake to assume they have the toughness of Turks," said one western diplomat.

"This is an ethnically muddled place, and what Azeris are is gentle Persians with Turkish and Russian overlays."

"They're lovers, not fighters," he added.

"If Azeri men will not fight, who will stop the invasion? The

Baku rumour-mill is buzzing with the open secret that Afghan military experts are in town. Desperate hopes are voiced that they may be able to turn the tide of the war.

About a dozen are living at the new Intourist Hotel, watching television, smoking, drinking tea and driving off for consultations every day in an army van.

Some speak Russian and say they are from Kabul. Others describe themselves as Pakistani and speak American-accented English. They just smile when asked why they are in Baku.

"Who else can we turn to?" one hotel employee said wearily.

"They're military men, yes, and the government's paying their bills. I've heard there are more of them out in the countryside. No one else will help us, so we have to turn to them."

Meanwhile, the oilmen whose western wealth was going to put independent Azerbaijan on its

feet — and finance the war — with a drilling deal worth \$9 billion of investment, have had enough of waiting for Azeri officials to sign their contract.

Most have been here for two years and three presidents, several chaotic changes of government, one armed rebellion, one separatist revolt, one referendum, one election and regular political arrests. Each convulsion delays signing.

In spite of a carefree appearance, many Azeris in Baku are increasingly fearful. They blame President Abulfaz Elchibey, who fled June after a year of military losses, for their woes.

Most hope returned Soviet-era leader Haydar Aliyev, back in charge since an armed rebellion against Mr. Elchibey, will end the war, even if that can only be done by dumping their dreams of independence and moving back into Moscow's embrace.

home, to plant a tree, to love, live side by side in dignity, in affinity, as human beings, as free men.

We are today giving peace a chance and saying to you — and saying again to you — enough. Let us pray that a day will come when we all will say farewell to the arms.

We wish to open a new chapter in the sad book of our lives together, a chapter of mutual recognition, of good neighbourliness, of mutual respect, of understanding. We hope to embark on a new era in the history of the Middle East.

Today here in Washington at the White House, we will begin a new awakening in the relations between peoples, between parents tired of war, between children who will not know war.

President of the United States, ladies and gentlemen,

Our inner strength, our higher moral values have been derived for thousands of years from the book of the books, in one of which, Koheneth, we read, "To every thing there is a season and a time to every purpose under heaven."

A time to be born and time to die, a time to kill and a time to be hane, a time of war and a time of peace."

Ladies and gentlemen, the time for peace has come.

In two days, the Jewish people will celebrate the beginning of a new year. I believe, I hope, I pray that a new year will bring a message of redemption for all peoples: A good year for you; for all of you, a good year for Israelis and Palestinians; a good year for all the peoples of the Middle East; a good year for our American friends who so want peace and are helping to achieve it.

For presidents and members of previous administrations, especially for you, President Clinton, and your staff, for all citizens of the world, may peace come to all your homes.

In the Jewish tradition, it is customary to conclude our prayers with the word "Amen" — as you said "Amen." With your permission, men of peace, I shall conclude with words taken from the prayer recited by Jews daily, and whoever of you volunteer, I would ask the entire audience to join me in saying "Amen."

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat: In the name of God, the most Merciful, the Passionate. Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to express our tremendous appreciation to President Clinton and to his administration for sponsoring this historic event which the entire world has been waiting for.

Mr. President, I am taking this opportunity to assure you and to assure the great American people that we share your values for freedom, justice and human rights — values for which my people have been striving. My people are hoping that this agreement which we are signing today marks the beginning of the end of a chapter of pain and suffering which has lasted throughout this century.

My people are hoping that this agreement which we are signing today will usher in an age of peace, coexistence and equal rights. We are relying on your role, Mr. President, and on the role of all the countries which believe that without peace in the Middle East, peace in the world will not be complete.

Enforcing the agreement and moving toward the final settlement, after two years, to implement all aspects of U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 in all of their aspects, and resolve all the issues of Jerusalem, the settlements, the refugees and the boundaries will be Palestinian and an Israeli responsibility. It is also the responsibility of the international community in its entirety to help the parties overcome the tremendous difficulties which are still standing in the way of reaching a final and comprehensive settlement.

Now as we stand on the threshold of this new historic era, let me address the people of Israel and their leaders, with whom we are meeting today for the first time, and let me assure them that the difficult decision we reached together was one that required great and exceptional courage.

We will need more courage and determination to continue the course of building coexistence and peace between us. This is possible and it will happen with mutual determination and with the effort that will be made with all parties on all the tracks to establish the foundations of a just and comprehensive peace. Our people do not consider that exercising the right to self-determination could violate the rights of their neighbours or infringe on their security. Rather, putting an end to their feelings of being wronged and of having suffered an historic injustice is the strongest guarantee to achieve coexistence and openness between our two peoples and future generations. Our two peoples are awaiting today this historic hope, and they want to give peace a real chance.

Such a shift will give us an opportunity to embark upon the process of economic, social and cultural growth and development, and we hope that international participation in that process will be extensive as it can be. This shift will also provide an opportunity for all forms of cooperation on a broad scale and in all fields.

I thank you, Mr. President. We hope that our meeting will be a new beginning for fruitful and effective relations between the American people and the Palestinian people.

I wish to thank the Russian Federation and President Boris Yeltsin. Our thanks also go to Secretary Christopher and Foreign Minister Kozyrev, to the government of Norway and the foreign minister of Norway for the positive part they played in bringing about this major achievement. I extend greetings to all the Arab leaders, our brothers, and to all the world leaders who contributed to this achievement.

Ladies and gentlemen, the battle for peace is the most difficult battle of our lives. It deserves our utmost efforts because the land of peace, the land of peace years for a just and comprehensive peace. Thank you.

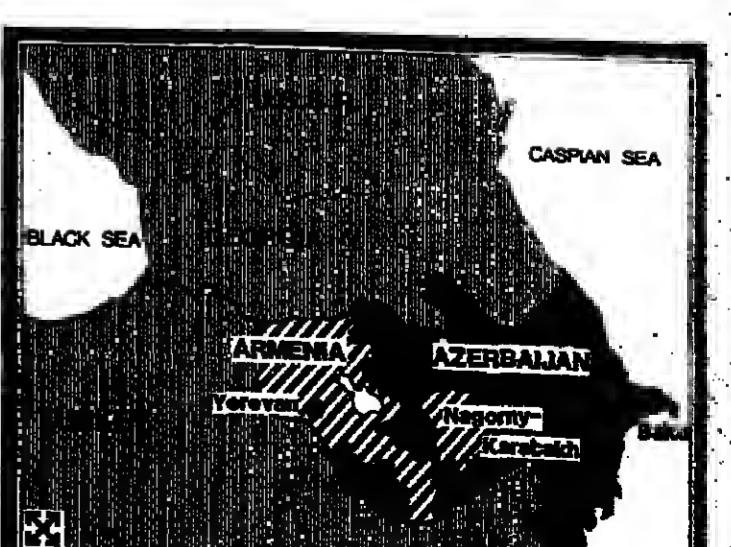
Mr. President, thank you, thank you, thank you.

President Clinton: We have been granted the great privilege of witnessing this victory for peace. Just as the Jewish people this week celebrate the dawn of a new year, let us all go from this place to celebrate the dawn of a new era — not only for the Middle East but for the entire world.

The sound we heard today, once again as in ancient Jericho, was of trumpets toppling walls, the walls of anger and suspicion between Israeli and Palestinian, between Arab and Jew. This time, praise God, the trumpets herald not the destruction of that city but its new beginning.

Now let each of us here today return to our portion of that effort, uplifted by the spirit of the moment, refreshed in our hopes and guided by the wisdom of the Almighty, who has brought us to this joyous day. Go in peace. Go as peacemakers.

"Only Aliyev can save us there'll be Armenians swimming in the Caspian and we won't have a country to save."



Hamas attack shows PLO needs strong Gaza force

By Robert Mahoney
Reuter

GAZA — The huge task awaiting Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organisation in adequately policing the teeming Gaza Strip was highlighted by the killing of three Israeli soldiers by Hamas Muslim militants.

Under the Israeli-PLO interim self-agreement, Israel should pull most of its troops out of the Israeli-occupied territory within six months.

The PLO would then take over security for the one million Palestinians crammed into Gaza's squalid refugee camps and scrubby towns.

But it seems a moot point whether Mr. Arafat's forces can control the area effectively without a massive buildup of men and military hardware that many Israelis would regard as threatening.

Under the agreement, Mr.

Arafat has not only to keep the peace between Muslim militants and factions of his own PLO but also stop Arabs attacking Jews in Israel and settlements inside Gaza.

As if to illustrate the dangers, shortly after Hamas killed the three soldiers in an ambush in Gaza City on Sunday, an Arab stabbed an Israeli bus driver to death just north of the strip.

The assailant was killed by a soldier but if he had escaped no doubt he would have sought refuge in Gaza. Should a future assault flee across the Gaza border, what would Mr. Arafat's police do?

As yet, the agreement does not give the Israeli army the right of hot pursuit. So in theory the PLO force would have to arrest and prosecute an attacker.

"They will have a very difficult time turning a fellow Arab over to Israel for justice," said Joseph Alpher, director of the Jaffee

Centre for Strategic Studies in Tel Aviv.

Mr. Alpher is one of three Israelis who have had secret contacts with PLO security officials for the past eight months. The contacts were outside the secret meetings between Israelis and the PLO in Norway which led to the self-rule agreement.

"We will want to see (attackers) in jail," Mr. Alpher told Reuters. "This has to happen and be seen to happen. Gaza cannot become a safe haven."

Mr. Alpher said he met Nizar Amar, security adviser to Abu Mazen, a top Arafat aide. Mr. Amar and other PLO officials were acutely aware of the need to bring Hamas under control, he said.

"This is a test. They genuinely understand that to fail is to cede the territories to Hamas or risk Israel rolling back in," he said.

Hamas, the strongest of the Islamic militants groups in Gaza, opposes the PLO-Israeli agree-

ment but says it will not ignite a Palestinian civil war by targeting a future PLO security force.

But it also says it will not renounce armed struggle to overthrow Israel which it views as a Jewish "crusader" state which has been driving Arabs off their land since 1948.

Hamas's military wing, the Qassam Brigade whose small, well-armed units have defied Israeli crackdowns, claimed responsibility for killing the three soldiers on Sunday.

"We have to create a force that will be able to oppose Hamas by force," said Mr. Alpher, noting that the agreement to be signed on Monday contained no specific provision for Israel to share intelligence with the PLO to forestall guerrilla attacks.

Security experts from the two sides are due to begin meeting one month after the signing to devise a security mechanism within six months.

Faisal Al Husseini, the senior PLO leader in the occupied West Bank, said last month the PLO police force had about 20,000 to 30,000 men, with half coming from outside the occupied territories.

PLO sources say the core of the force, to be known as the Palestine Central Security Force, will be drawn from the thousands of former PLO guerrillas and soldiers scattered throughout the Arab World in the Palestine Liberation Army.

Mr. Alpher estimated that much lower numbers would be needed because the Israeli army was not due to withdraw from most of the West Bank for the next five years.

"A security force with armoured vehicles, one or two helicopters and heavy machineguns is needed... You can't ask them to fight with pistols," he said, adding: "If we get it right, this will be no threat to Israel."

Autonomy accord follows decades of conflict

PARIS (AFP) — Key dates in the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians:

November 29, 1947: The U.N. General Assembly adopts a plan to partition British-mandated Palestine into independent Arab and Jewish states. Jerusalem was to be put under international control.

PLO sources say the core of the force, to be known as the Palestine Central Security Force, will be drawn from the thousands of former PLO guerrillas and soldiers scattered throughout the Arab World in the Palestine Liberation Army.

May 14, 1948: Hours before the end of the British mandate, David Ben Gurion proclaims Israel's independence. It is immediately recognised by the United States, followed by the Soviet Union. The following day Arab armies invade the new Jewish state.

January 7, 1949: The first Arab-Israeli war ends with Israel in possession of more territory than had been allotted to it under the U.N. partition plan. Jerusalem is divided into two sectors. Armistice agreements are signed in Rhodes, Greece, between February and July establishing the new borders between the Jewish state, which controls 70 per cent of former Palestine, and its Arab neighbours. Around 850,000 Palestinians are forced into exile.

May 11, 1949: Israel becomes a member of the United Nations.

December 13, 1949: The Israeli parliament declares West Jerusalem the capital of Israel.

April 24, 1950: King Abdallah annexes the West Bank to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

October 29, 1956: The second Arab-Israeli war erupts into an international crisis. The Israeli army invades the Sinai Peninsula three months after Egyptian leader Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalises the Suez Canal. Israel, joined by French and British forces, halts its offensive after condemnation from the United States and Soviet Union. Israel withdraws in March 1957 and is replaced by U.N. peacekeeping forces. Israel returns to its 1949 borders.

More than 100,000 Palestinians came to work every day in Israel before the closure, but only about half that number do today.

Jacob A. Frenkel, governor of Israel's Central Bank, said interdependence would be "very strong" as part of the autonomy agreement with relatively free trade and access for workers to jobs in Israel.

Mr. Frenkel said the peacekeeping would create an environment of "tranquility" that would attract foreign investment.

He said \$50 million to \$75 million in immediate economic aid would be needed for water, sewage and other infrastructure.

Followed by \$250 million to \$300 million a year in development aid.

He said Israel would do its share to help but declined to say if it would offer to give up part of the \$10 billion in U.S. loan guarantees allocated for Russian immigrants.

Palestinian leaders have said that with quick aid the self-rule government would not be able to show that peace pays and that could undermine Mr. Arafat's authority, as well.

If there is no security and stability... if there is anarchy and violence, then there will be no investments," said Daniel Issa, a businessman from the West Bank town of Ramallah.

Helping Arafat — a delicate balancing act for Israel

By Nicolas B. Tatro
The Associated Press

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM —

Israel has invested heavily in its long-time nemesis Yasser Arafat, betting he will set up a smoothly running autonomy government even though the PLO is bitterly divided and scrapping for cash.

That may be asking too much of Mr. Arafat, but giving a helping hand poses a dilemma for Israel.

If Israel gives too much, Mr. Arafat may look like a dupe and lose credibility among Palestinians at a time when he needs all the friends he can get.

If Israel stands aloof, chaos may overwhelm the Palestinians and the peace accord could blow up — in Israel's face as well as in Mr. Arafat's.

"It is in Israel's interest that Arafat succeeds," said Asher Susser, an expert on Israeli-Palestinian relations at Tel Aviv University.

"Israeli officials have made it clear that they would like to share intelligence information with Mr. Arafat's police force, which will draw on Palestinian fighters from around the Arab World."

Israel's military is also anxious to brief Palestinians about the day-to-day running of government functions to assure a smooth handover.

"He will have no choice but to do it," said Mr. Shakaa.

Economic cooperation may prove easier, but also contains risks.

Mr. Arafat hopes to receive billions of dollars in aid from both western countries and Arab oil states.

Arab donors cutoff support to the PLO after Mr. Arafat backed Saddam Hussein of Iraq in the

1991 Gulf war, but they are expected to resume aid to the occupied lands once the accord is signed.

With PLO coffers reportedly empty, such aid is critical. Tens of thousands of Palestinians, especially in the Gaza Strip, are out of work as the result of Mr. Rabin's closure of the occupied lands on March 31 following a wave of stabbing attacks.

More than 100,000 Palestinians came to work every day in Israel before the closure, but only about half that number do today.

Palestinian opponents of the Israel-PLO accord said the new ties could prove difficult for Mr. Arafat to maintain law and order without some kind of cooperation with Israel," Mr. Susser said.

"This is very ironic, this interdependence between Arafat and Israel," said Bassam Shakaa, who was deposed by Israel as mayor of the West Bank city of Nablus. "It will prove to be a very complicated relationship."

At Israel's insistence, Mr. Arafat has pledged to stop terrorism and "discipline" anyone who violates his non-violence pledge.

Mr. Shakaa said this could lead Israel to demand that Mr. Arafat rein in militiamen by force if he wants to expand autonomy to other areas besides Jericho and the Gaza Strip.

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Arafat's fiefdom — short on land, long on people

By Robert Mahoney
Reuter

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — For recognising Israel, Yasser Arafat will get to administer a sliver of sand dunes, a dusty oasis and one million poor people.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation leader hopes eventually to extend his rule over all the land of the West Bank and Gaza Strip that Israel captured in 1967.

But the fiefdom he inherits from the historic PLO-Israeli accord is two pieces of parched land separated by Israel.

One, the Gaza Strip, is a hotbed of Palestinian revolt and a stronghold of Palestinian Islamic militants.

The other, Jericho, is on the Jordan River border dotted with banana plantations and Israeli military hardware and early

warning systems.

Neither is economically self-sufficient.

Under the agreement, Israel will pull most of its troops out of these two areas and let the people administer themselves. The other one million Palestinians in the West Bank will have only limited self-rule while talks on a final settlement get under way.

If, as expected, Mr. Arafat sets up headquarters in Jericho, he will govern a town of 14,000 inhabitants whose grand Biblical name promises more than it can deliver.

Agriculturally an oasis, Jericho is architecturally a wasteland. It is the world's oldest town. But visitors expecting to see the remains of the walls brought tumbling down by Joshua and his Israelite army will find only streets of metal-fronted shops

and a bare hilltop touted as a Stone Age settlement.

Jericho makes its living from its location. As the world's lowest town — 258 metres below sea level — its climate is always balmy in winter. It provides off-season fruit and vegetables, grown with the aid of abundant natural spring water, now heavily tapped by Israelis.

It once attracted thousands of Palestinians and Israelis to outdoor restaurants during the winter. But they have lain dusty and desolate for the past six years of the Palestinian uprising.

Jericho also benefits from being the Palestinians' gateway to the Arab World across the River Jordan. That is why Mr. Arafat wanted it as his toehold in the West Bank.

To reach the rest of his fiefdom he will need to cross Israeli territory. Gaza is more than 100 kilometres west as the crow flies.

The city is known from the Bible as where Samson died. But to today's television viewers it is the cradle of the intifada and scene of daily battles between stone-throwing youths and sniping Israeli soldiers.

The Gaza Strip, a line of Mediterranean sand dunes, is just 40 kilometres long and 6.5-14.5 kilometres wide.

It is crammed with nearly one million people, mainly those Palestinians who fled or were driven out of their homes in 1948 in what became Israel.

Most still live in cramped, ramshackle houses in refugee camps run by the United Nations.

Male unemployment is near 50 per cent and there is virtually no

industry. Per capita GDP in Gaza was \$850 in 1991, compared with \$1,700 in the West Bank and \$11,900 in Israel, where most Gazans would work if they were allowed.

Many Israelis have long regarded Gaza as a millstone. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is quoted as having said he wished it would slip into the sea.

Its misery and oppression have become a fertile recruiting ground for militant Islamic groups like Hamas which have eaten away at Mr. Arafat's PLO powerbase during the intifada.

For that reason Mr. Arafat needs to pour money and his own police force into the strip from the start. Otherwise Mr. Rabin may prove to have handed him not cornerstone of a Palestinian state but a poison chalice.

Some smaller Muslim fundamentalist groups such as Islamic Jihad and Islamic Jihad in Palestine.

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Yasser Arafat's number two in the Palestine Liberation Organisation team in Washington to sign the accord, he was chosen as the man to put his name on the historic document.

Abu Mazen, whose real name is Mahmoud Abbas, was one of the earliest members of the mainstream Fatah group led by Mr. Arafat.

Unlike many other leading Fatah members, he won his spurs not as a guerrilla commander but as one of the PLO's main contacts with European sympathisers and Israeli leftists.

Only recently, as his overtures to Israel began to take centre stage in the PLO's diplomatic strategy, has he become better known to the world at large.

Undeterred by Palestinian radicals who say he is too conciliatory, Abu Mazen remains convinced that it is in Israel's best self-interest to make peace, his aides say.

This strengthened the Palestinians' negotiating position prior to the talks, compensating them to some extent for the massive disadvantage of living under occupation without an army of

entire groups are the Palestine Liberation Front, led by Abul Abbas, the PFLP-General Command, led by Ahmad Jibril, and Fatah, led by Abu Musa. The last two groups, with military support from Syria, attacked and defeated Mr. Arafat's forces in Lebanon in 1983. Fatah's uprising has threatened to kill Mr. Arafat.

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Economy

JORDAN TIMES, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1993

NEWS IN BRIEF

Bentsen warns against reopening farm accord with EC

WASHINGTON (AFP) — Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen warned Monday that reopening the Blair House accord with the European Community on limiting farms subsidies would be a mistake and a setback for a broader accord on world trade. "The American farmer made concessions in that, just as the European farmer," Mr. Bentsen said when asked about the accord aimed at resolving differences on global trade talks. "And if you open it up, both sides will once again ask for more." The agreement signed last November by the United States and EC representatives was seen as a major step towards resolving differences between the two major trading blocs in General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiations. But the deal has been criticised by France, where farmers have fiercely opposed the pact. And Paris has sought to organise support within the European Community to reopen the accord. Mr. Bentsen said, "I would very much hope and advise the European Community not to reopen the Blair house accord. I think it would be a serious mistake and a setback for GATT." And I have so advised some of my European colleagues." He added that an EC conference being held on the matter "has delayed some of the negotiations in Geneva on GATT."

Japanese wholesale prices fall 0.6% in August

TOKYO (AFP) — Japanese wholesale prices in August fell by 0.6 per cent from the figure in July and 4.1 per cent from the figure a year earlier, reflecting lower steel, energy, electronics and food prices, the Bank of Japan said on Tuesday. The decline followed a fall of 0.1 per cent in July when the Central Bank's wholesale price index dropped by 3.4 per cent from the figure a year earlier. The bank said that domestic wholesale prices fell by 0.2 per cent from the figure the previous month after remaining unchanged in July. Export prices fell by two per cent after rising 0.5 per cent in July while import prices plunged by 4.3 per cent following a decline of 0.9 per cent. The average exchange rate for the dollar during the month was 103.68 per cent. The average exchange rate for the dollar during the month was 103.68 yen, down from 107.83 yen in August.

British manufactured production rises 0.7 in July

LONDON (AFP) — British manufactured production rose by 0.7 per cent in July from the figure in June, the Central Statistical Office said on Tuesday. Total industrial production, including output from the energy sector, rose by 0.8 per cent. Analysts had forecast that manufactured production would rise by 0.5 per cent while total industrial output would rise by 0.8 per cent. Measured against July 1992, manufactured output rose by 1.7 per cent and total industrial output rose by 2.8 per cent. In June, industrial production fell by one per cent from the figure in May, while manufacturing output fell by 2.1 per cent.

Indonesia to purchase 32 Boeing planes from Lufthansa

JAKARTA (AFP) — Indonesia plans to purchase 32 second-hand Boeing 737 aircrafts from the German airline Lufthansa, a press report quoted Research and Technology Minister Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie as saying. The purchase of 30 300-seat B-737 passengers planes and two B-737 cargo planes, would be of economic benefit to Indonesia which needed a large number of aircraft but lacked the funds, the Bisnis Indonesia daily quoted Mr. Habibie as saying. Mr. Habibie said that the planes were less than 10 years old. He said that the flag carrier Garuda Indonesia, which was rescheduling a plan to purchase two new Boeing 737-400s and seven B-737-300s worth \$650 million, was one of airlines which would operate the second-hand planes. The planes would be distributed to other airlines such as Mandala, Sempati, Bouraq and Garuda's subsidiary Merpati Airline, he said. Mr. Habibie said that team from the Indonesia government had visited Germany last week to negotiate the deal with Lufthansa. Lufthansa representatives in Jakarta were not available for comment.

Cathay Pacific to launch freighter service between Asia, Vancouver

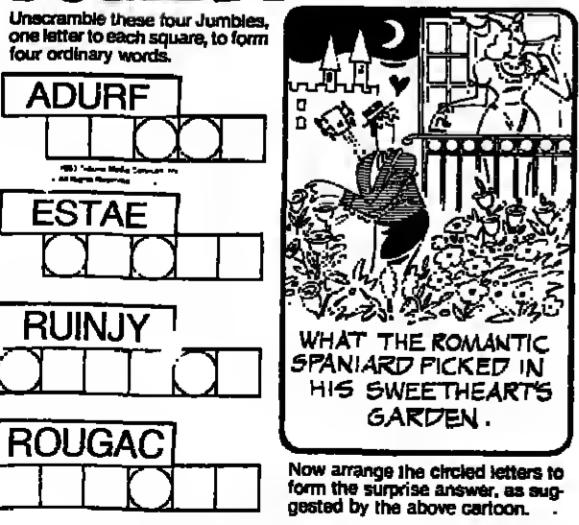
HONG KONG (AFP) — Hong Kong flag carrier Cathay Pacific Airways is to launch the only freighter service between Asia and Vancouver starting on October 3, the airline said Tuesday. The twice-weekly service will leave Hong Kong on Wednesdays and Sundays, flying Hong Kong-Los Angeles-Vancouver-Hong Kong with technical stops in Seoul and Anchorage. The decision to launch the service was due to the recent decision by British Columbia authorities to end a fuel tax on freighter services.

THE BETTER HALF, By Glasbergen



"Your socks disappear in the wash and suddenly reappear in the strangest places!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Henri Arnold



Print answer here:

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: PLUME AMITY DETACH LUNACY
Answer: What the water did when asked how the sea-folk was—HE CLAMMED UP

Israel to sell \$400m in bonds

NEW YORK (AP) — Will favourable publicity over Israel's historic peace pact boost the popularity of the government's IOUs?

Sellers of \$400 million in new Israeli bonds hope so.

The government of Israel on Monday sought regulators' clearance to sell \$400 million in bonds, saying it would use the proceeds to pay for such projects as absorbing immigrants and building housing.

"More people have inquiring about purchases of state of Israel bonds since discussions of the peace process were in the media. More people are inclined to inquire about an area of peace than an area of war," said Mark Bentsen, the spokesman.

OPEC oil price rescue bid depends on Saudis, Iran

LONDON (Agencies) — A new rescue bid for collapsing oil prices may depend on whether traditional rivals Saudi Arabia and Iran are in a mood to compromise when OPEC meets in Geneva 12 days from now.

The outcome of the conference "could turn on a coin," said Mehdi Varzi, a leading analyst who follows the petroleum industry for London-based Kleinwort Benson Securities.

Failure at the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) meeting might mean oil at \$10 per barrel. Prices were steadier on Monday but hung precariously just under \$16 for the Benchmark Brent blend after a violent fall last week.

They are down from nearly \$20 in March and at the lowest since before the Gulf war, depressed by prospects that the United Nations may soon ease the embargo that has kept Iraqi oil off the market since that conflict.

The market is now also sceptical about whether OPEC, amid new tensions between Saudi Arabia and Iran, can agree on output quotas to curb excess supply even without Iraq.

The shape is now emerging of a possible OPEC accord.

A key OPEC deal-maker, Venezuelan Oil Minister Alfonso Parra, has at least put a figure on the table, of 24.5 million barrels daily, for a new overall OPEC output ceiling from October 1.

Some brokers were sceptical of the proposal which Mr. Parra aired in the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES). But even on gloomy views of worldwide demand, a limit of \$24.5 million should — on paper — support prices.

Based on forecasts by the West's International Energy Agency, it would force western oil company to draw down their bloated stocks of about a million bbl.

But everything depends on getting all 12 OPEC members to sign up to a proposal by Mr. Parra that OPEC's October-December production be increased to 24.5 million barrels a day, 900,000 barrels higher than the current ceiling.

In particular, neither Iran nor Kuwait decent current quotas fair and both are exceeding their assigned limits.

Delegates said one formula would freeze Saudi Arabia on its current 8.0 million barrels, a huge one-third of all OPEC oil, but

increase the quotas for Iran, Kuwait and Nigeria.

Saudi Arabia, however, does not see why it should forgo a quota increase and cede percentage market share just to "reward" Iran for its alleged excess output of recent months.

On its side, Iran may revive its argument that Saudi Arabia should cut rather than freeze.

Mediators like Mr. Parra will try to bridge the apparent Saudi and Iranian positions during OPEC talks starting September 22.

Western industry executives note that weak prices have in the past tended to coerce OPEC into agreement. Iran and, less acutely, the Saudis both need revenue.

But no OPEC seller will easily cede market share just now because all need the highest possible base from which to make the inevitable cuts when, sooner or later, Iraq sells oil again.

The Associated Press reported from New York that energy futures prices advanced across the board in moderate but uneven trading Monday.

Nex-month delivery of light sweet crude oil, which lost 21 cents on Friday, added 19 cents to settle at \$16.95 per barrel on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Refined petroleum products traded on the exchange gained modest ground. Unleaded gasoline for delivery in October added 10 cent to settle at 48.57 cents a gallon, and home heating oil for delivery next month settled at \$1.39 cents a gallon, up 0.04 cent.

The near-term crude contract has fallen about \$2 per barrel in recent weeks, and indications of slack worldwide demand and increasing OPEC production.

With crude oil at its lowest level since just before Iraq invaded Kuwait more than three years ago, "all technical indicators are crying out for the market to b," one analyst said.

There was virtually no reaction to a proposal by Mr. Parra that OPEC's October-December production be increased to 24.5 million barrels a day, 900,000 barrels higher than the current ceiling.

MEES comments: "only confirmed a fact that the market already knows" — that the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries is producing above its output ceiling, the analyst said.

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World Bank eyes investment needs in West Bank, Gaza

WASHINGTON (USA) — The World Bank estimates that the Israeli-occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip — now on the verge of Palestinian self-rule — will need at least \$3,000 million over 10 years to build up their basic public economic infrastructure.

The 40-page bank report, "Developing the Occupied Territories: An Investment in Peace," released September 12, is based on intensive field work by the bank staff over the past several months in collaboration with Palestinians, Israelis and Jordanians.

The report was prepared on behalf of the sponsors of the Middle East peace talks. It underscores the urgent need for a major upgrading of the physical and social infrastructure in the occupied territories so that living conditions can improve and private-sector investment can be stimulated.

The focus of investment in the early years should be on the rehabilitation and upgrading of public infrastructure and services in water supply, sewerage, solid waste, road transport, electricity, education, and health, the report says.

The focus in the long term, it says, should include investment in power generation, expansion of health, education and transport services, the modernisation of educational curriculum, and upgrading of the universities.

Current support from private external flows is estimated at \$200 million to \$250 million per year from remittances by the 200,000 Palestinian workers in the Gulf countries, Europe and North America. The report's projections assume a continuation of private flows at this level.

The report points out "key institutional and policy areas" where adjustments are needed to achieve sustainable economic and social development.

For example, the legal and regulatory framework would need to be adjusted to support private sector initiatives; the management of public finances, such as the tax system, would need to be put on a sound footing to attract external assistance and

support the private sector, the management of public infrastructure, such as public utilities, would need to become more efficient, accountable and autonomous.

The report says that a critical element of the strategy for achieving sustained economic and social development is the major upgrading of physical and social infrastructure services to be undertaken mainly by the public sector. But the report says that public sector investments should support rather than preempt private initiative.

The report says that after the concerned parties agree on the findings of the report, the next step would be for the donor community to mobilise funds up to \$35 million to help launch the initial phase of the technical assistance programme.

The report warns that because of the relatively large size of the proposed technical assistance programme and the lack of experience in the occupied territories in managing such programmes, "careful attention would need to be paid to the implementation arrangements."

It notes that for the technical assistance to be relevant and useful, "clearly the Palestinians would need to have a major decision-making role in the design and administration" of the programme. This would in turn require significant support from the Israeli civil administration in the occupied territories them.

The report says a preliminary analysis suggests that with "good policy" a growth rate of more than 3 per cent in per capita incomes is sustainable, with a total rise in incomes of 40 per

cent in 10 years. The gross national product (GNP) per capita in 1991 was \$1,715.

Such a scenario is contingent on there being a "smooth" phase-out of Palestinians from the Israeli labour market and provided there are adequate external and private capital inflows of about \$2,500 million during the five-year transition period.

The report warns that in case there is a "sharp" reduction in employment of Palestinians in Israel, the short-run situation in the occupied territories is likely to be much worse, requiring an additional \$350 million in external inflows over the first five years.

By "good policy," the report assumes:

— a peace agreement that reduces strategic uncertainty sufficiently to provide the basis for private capital inflows and investment in productive activities;

— a relaxation of supply-side constraints, including deregulation and improvements in the supply of economic infrastructure and industrial land;

— trade arrangements that allow substantial trade expansion in the region and elsewhere;

— a strong public finance framework with substantially expanded revenues including taxes now accruing to the Israeli treasury;

— a major strengthening of the administrative and policy-formulating capability of the emerging, interim self-governing authority;

— a strengthening of the human resource base both by stepped-up training programmes and by access to entrepreneurial and professional skills of the Palestinians living abroad.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 15, 1993

By Thomas S. Pierson, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The Virgo Sun is joined by the New Moon, also in Virgo, and four strong positive aspects bringing you some creative ideas and sharply focusing your special abilities and energies.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) You see ways by which you can make your environment much more to your liking by adding charm, beauty, but some changes can be good for your plans.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) A recreation that appeals to you comes up in the morning but don't definitely commit yourself as later you find an even more attractive entertainment.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) You have an idea for making your home more livable and harmonious and it is good even though additional ways to bring this to pass will come up.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Consider communications carefully before you respond to them for before the day is out some inspired thought occurs making them more effective.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) You want to get off to some new interests which is fine but don't plan exactly how you will attend to them as new arrangements can come into being.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) You start to do something that your attachment despite but don't be surprised if some changes occur in that persons plans and go along with them.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Your personal desires for

Economy

JORDAN TIMES, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1993

AMERICAN FINANCIAL MARKET



COMPANY'S NAME	TRADED VOLUME	PREV. PRICE	OPENING PRICE	CLOSING PRICE
ABRA BANK	800,135	185.000	181.000	180.000
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	38,000	1.000	1.000	1.000
BANK OF JORDAN	650	4.220	4.300	4.200
INDUSTRIAL BANK	29,587	2.110	2.100	2.080
INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT BANK	1,000	1.000	1.000	1.000
THE HOLDING BANK	85,904	1.650	1.600	1.700
JORDAN PRIVATE BANK	45,869	1.000	1.020	1.070
JORDAN SECURITIES BANK	1,000	1.000	1.000	1.000
JORDAN INVESTMENT & FINANCIAL BANK	5,693	4.320	4.550	4.580
JOHN LEWIS & SONS LTD. FOR HOUSING	262	8.400	8.390	8.490
JOHNSON BANK FOR INVESTMENT	102,971	1.000	1.000	1.000
WILMINGTON BANK FOR INVESTMENT	17,707	2.900	2.880	3.520
ANAR LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE	36,140	1.000	1.000	1.000
ANAR LIFE INSURANCE	594	2.800	2.770	2.970
ANAR LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE	882,439	2.370	2.400	2.480
ANAR LIFE INSURANCE	1,000	1.000	1.000	1.000
ANAR LIFE INSURANCE	9,846	5.020	5.200	5.100
ANAR LIFE INSURANCE	24,569	0.510	0.530	0.540
ANAR LIFE INSURANCE	2,340	1.790	1.790	1.780
ANAR LIFE INSURANCE	5,779	0.580	0.580	0.580
ANAR LIFE INSURANCE	1,120	1.120	1.120	1.120
ANAR LIFE INSURANCE	32,620	2.370	2.400	2.480
ANAR LIFE INSURANCE	1,058	2.100	2.110	2.100
ANAR LIFE INSURANCE	1,875	1.720	1.790	1.790
ANAR LIFE INSURANCE	38,814	10.200	10.200	10.000
ANAR LIFE INSURANCE	18,957	2.160	2.200	2.140
ANAR LIFE INSURANCE	47,471	1.000	1.000	1.000
ANAR LIFE INSURANCE	938	1.750	1.750	1.750
ANAR LIFE INSURANCE	8,900	1.820	1.820	1.820
ANAR LIFE INSURANCE	23,111	3.720	3.650	3.650
ANAR LIFE INSURANCE	6,095	7.000	7.350	7.250
ANAR LIFE INSURANCE	1,000	1.000	1.000	1.000
ANAR LIFE INSURANCE	13,250	7.600	7.600	7.600
ANAR LIFE INSURANCE	27,120	10.000	10.000	10.000
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ANAR LIFE INSURANCE				

Norway's Labour keeps power; voters hit plans to join EC

OSLO (R) — Norway's ruling Labour Party has strengthened its power in general election but voters may have shattered its plans for Norway to join the European Community (EC).

While Labour gained slightly in Monday's vote, the bitterly anti-EC Centre Party surged to become second-largest party behind Labour in the 165-member parliament — and vowed to step up its fight against EC membership.

Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, 54, said the government would continue talks with Brussels on joining the EC, arguing that Norway cannot risk isolation in northern Europe after the cold war.

"The Labour Party has won the declaration of support we asked for," said Mrs. Brundtland, a three-times prime minister, whose party has been buoyed by signs of an economic recovery despite persistently high unem-

ployment.

"This is a shot across the bows for EC supporters," said Centre Party leader Anne Enger Lahnstein, 43, known as the "no queen" in Norway for her passionately anti-EC views.

With about 90 per cent of the vote counted Tuesday, Labour was set to win 67 seats, up from 63 in the last election in 1989. The minority government can keep power by creating informal alliances with smaller parties.

The Centre Party was headed to win 31 seats, up from 11 in 1989. It says EC membership would mean sacrificing independence and giving up control over natural resources such as North Sea oil and fisheries.

"Knock out against the EC," the daily *Verdens Gang* said in a front-page headline.

Strongly anti-EC parties would win more than the 42 seats, or 25

per cent of the vote, needed to block membership even if Norwegians vote "yes" to EC membership in a possible referendum in 1994 or 1995.

Norway's 1814 constitution would demand a 75 per cent vote in parliament to supplement any "yes" in a referendum. Ms. Lahnstein says she will not necessarily respect a narrow "yes" from voters.

Norwegians said "no" to EC membership the last time they were asked, in 1972, and recent polls show most are against even though neighbouring Finland and Sweden have also applied to join.

Pro-EC parties on the right-wing were the big losers in Monday's vote, bucking a swing towards the right in many European nations since the end of the cold war.

"Knock out against the EC," the daily *Verdens Gang* said in a front-page headline.

The Conservatives, traditionally the second biggest party behind

Labour and arguing for tax cuts and curbs on Norway's generous welfare state, were likely to slump to 29 seats, the party's worst showing since 1973, from 37.

But a computer failure in the capital meant that full results from Oslo could be delayed until Thursday. And the glitch could force a new vote for the 15 Oslo seats.

Centre Party leader Ms. Lahnstein, a former nurse, said she might cooperate with Ms. Brundtland, an international campaigner for the environment and women's rights, on issues other than the EC.

Among other anti-EC parties, the Socialist Left party stopped to 13 seats from 17 and the Christian Democrats lost one seat to 13. On the far-right, the Progress Party was set to 12 of its 22 seats.



A recent picture shows an Angolan army artillery in action in the Cuanza Sul Province (AFP photo)

Brazil sells 6,000 missiles to Angola

RIO DE JANEIRO (AFP) — Private Brazilian arms maker Avibras delivered 1,000 missiles to Angola in August, the first of 6,000 units sold for about \$160 million, the news weekly *Veja* reported.

The magazine said President Itamar Franco authorised the sale of X-40 and X-60 missiles to Angola, where President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos' government is fighting South African-backed rebels with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

headed by Jonas Savimbi.

The Foreign Ministry, the Army Ministry, the Armed Forces Chiefs of Staff and the Secretariat of Strategic Affairs all approved the sale.

The X-40 is the most accurate of the three missiles made by Avibras. It is capable of hitting a target 40 kilometres from the launch site within two metres. Each unit costs \$26,000.

Brazil has bad ties with Angola since its 1975 independence. Last year, then-Foreign

Minister Fernando Henrique Cardoso, who since has become Brazil's finance minister, urged the U.S. government to halt aid to UNITA.

Trade between Angola and Brazil, two former Portuguese colonies, is worth \$1 billion annually, *Veja* reported.

UNITA agreed to a ceasefire and peace accord in 1991, but war broke out again late last year when UNITA refused to accept the results of U.N.-supervised general elections it lost.

2 cousins jailed for holdups

MARSEILLE (AFP) — Two cousins who spent the summer of 1990 robbing foreign tourists in southern France when they stopped off at laybys on main highways have been jailed for a separate series of armed holdups.

Manuel Navarro and his cousin Raymond, both 30, were given nine years and six years respectively by a court here Monday for robbing a paintshop and a service station on the same day in August 1990. Manuel got a longer sentence for carrying out a second petrol station holdup by himself three days later in Marseille.

The pair had already been sentenced, for six and three years respectively by an Aix-en-Provence court, for a series of robberies of drivers in the Nimes to Toulon region.

10 arrested in Japan schoolgirl vice scandal

TOKYO (R) — Japanese police broke up a vice ring that introduced clients to schoolgirl prostitutes, arresting 10 men, a police spokesman said Tuesday. Four men were taken in on suspicion of running "dating clubs" in Kawasaki and Yokohama, west of

Tokyo. They were accused of employing 63 teenage girls, 56 of them schoolgirls, as young as 15.

Police also arrested six customers for having sex and performing obscene acts with girls they knew to be minors. Police said club managers advertised their services in newspapers and through leaflets handed out on the streets.

Around 1,300 men paid the 20,000 yen (\$188) club entrance fee, and 10,000 yen (\$94) for each introduction. After meetings in local cafes, customers paid the girls up to 30,000 yen (\$280) for sex sessions in short-stay "love hotels."

Most of the girls said they were attracted to the work as a way of earning a lot of money in a short period of time, the police spokesman said.

Child with water pistol beats deadly cobra

JOHANNESBURG (AFP) — A four-year-old boy under attack from a deadly spitting cobra used his water pistol to chase the reptile away, the Star newspaper reported Monday. It said the toddler, Calvin Morse, fired his toy gun when the cobra came face to face with the cobra at Kingston's farm near Nelspruit, in the eastern Transvaal. "The snake took back by the unconventional attack, slithered away and hid," the newspaper reported — but not before it spit a stream of its deadly venom at the child's face. The boy was rushed to a hospital, where doctors said the fact he had been crying throughout the incident had helped flush out what little poison had penetrated his eyes.

Plinter donates manuscripts to British Library

LONDON (AFP) — British playwright Harold Pinter has decided to donate the manuscripts of his works for theatre and screen to the British Library after turning down offers to sell them in the United States, the Observer reported.

Under the agreement, the two sides pledged to pursue direct contacts sponsored by Russia and within the framework of talks brokered by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

Armenia, which has managed to keep its distance from the negotiations, also welcomed the "opening of invaluable bilateral contacts," presidential spokesman Aram Abramian said.

"These negotiations may create an atmosphere in which the international community — the United Nations and CSCE — will be able to set up guarantees to ensure the peace process is irreversible," he added.

Jackson postpones S. African tour

JOHANNESBURG (AFP) — U.S. pop superstar Michael Jackson has postponed the South African leg of his Dangerous tour, the promoters said Tuesday. A statement from promoter Anat Singh said the superstar's manager Jim Morey had said Jackson was unable to perform in Johannesburg on the advertised dates of Sept. 30 and Oct. 2. Mr. Singh said a new date for the two concerts was under discussion and he was "optimistic that everything will be resolved and that Michael will come to South Africa for everyone to have the time of their lives." Mr. Singh told a Johannesburg radio station that Jackson "wants to perform in South Africa" and new dates could be set for November. He denied that the cancellation of the South African leg was connected with child abuse investigation against Jackson in the United States.

Mitterrand falls ill on arrival in S. Korea

SEOUL (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand fell sick during a welcoming ceremony in his honour shortly after arriving in South Korea Tuesday but was able to resume his schedule after 30 minutes, witnesses said.

Witnesses said Mr. Mitterrand, 76, was signing the visitors' book at the presidential Blue House in Seoul before a meeting with South Korean President Kim Young-Sam when he fainted.

He was led off to private quarters at the Blue House to recover, leaving French officials to hasten his South Korean hosts looking worried.

But reporters and photographers at the ceremony said Mr. Mitterrand, looking frail but smiling, reappeared after a half-hour rest and was well enough to

start scheduled talks with Mr. Kim.

Sources close to the French president said Mr. Mitterrand was suffering "a light malaise" brought on by his long flight from France and the heat.

French sources said the visit was to demonstrate France's wish to develop further trade and investment here and to boost political ties.

South Korea is seeking to diversify exports away from its biggest trading partners, the United States and Japan, but Seoul's eagerness to sell to Europe has often met with import restrictions, including stiff anti-dumping duties.

Mr. Kim, in an interview published Monday by the French daily *Le Figaro*, said he wanted France to overtake Germany and Britain to become South Korea's top trade partner in the European Community and help it boost exchanges with the group.

Croatia, Krajina Serbs set conditions for talks

A truce between Serbs and Croats, which ended Croatia's six-month civil war in 1991, appears to be unraveling despite the presence of 14,000 U.N. peacekeepers.

Both sides indicated they would consider discussing U.N. proposals for a truce, but only if certain conditions were met, according to a U.N. statement issued in Zagreb.

Gen. Jean Cot, commander of U.N. forces in former Yugoslavia, met Tuesday with the Croatian army commander, Gen. Janko Bobetko, but there were no details of the talks, said a U.N. official, speaking on condition of anonymity.

In an unconfirmed report, the Croatian News Agency (HINA) said Gen. Cot later went to Serbia-controlled Gradačac.

Despite U.N. efforts, Serb-Croat fighting was reported around the town of Gospic and the Yugoslav News Agency, Tancug, said Serbs shot down a Croatian MiG Tuesday over the region around Karlovac.

A U.N. official said there was no physical evidence that Croa-

tic rebels had been killed.

Bobetko, the Croatian commander, indicated that his side would accept the U.N. proposal on condition U.N. forces take "exclusive control" of the three villages.

Croatian officials are impatient over U.N. failure to implement a peace plan and return Serb-held Krajina to them. Serbs say they will never submit to Croatian:

Meanwhile, Croatian President Franjo Tuđman met in Geneva Tuesday with the president of neighbouring Bosnia-Herzegovina, Alija Izetbegović. International mediators hope the talks will clear obstacles and allow peace talks on ending the 17-month war in Bosnia to resume.

The meeting appeared to have an effect on the ground. Cmdr. Idebaldo Van Biesbroeck, a spokesman for U.N. peacekeepers in Sarajevo, said fighting was relatively light in the contested city of Mostar, allowing the evacuation of 41 Muslims from the eastern sector of the divided town Monday.

Meanwhile, several thousand supporters of the former Soviet Foreign Minister, who returned to lead his homeland in March 1992, gathered in front of the

Hanoi welcomes Clinton embargo decision

HANOI (R) — Vietnam Tuesday welcomed President Bill Clinton's decision to ease the U.S. economic embargo but said remaining sanctions would keep U.S. companies on the sidelines.

U.S. and Vietnamese businessmen, who hoped Mr. Clinton would end the 29-year-old embargo, were also disappointed by his decision only to let U.S. firms compete for development for contracts to be funded by multilateral bodies such as the World Bank.

"Nevertheless, it's a pity that the U.S. still maintains its embargo policy against Vietnam, which runs counter to the trend of international and regional development and does not match progress in U.S.-Vietnam cooperation on humanitarian questions," it said in a statement.

This remark referred to increased Vietnamese help for the

parliamentary building as Georgian security forces took up positions.

Mr. Shevardnadze's announcement came after former government official and deputy Dzhabu Ioseliani accused the Georgian leader of attempting to establish a dictatorship rule.

Mr. Ioseliani condemned Mr. Shevardnadze's decision to reshuffle his cabinet and take on the responsibilities of the Interior Ministry, a move that was to allow the Georgian leader to boost the powers of government forces fighting rebels loyal to ousted President Zviad Gamsakhurdia.

"Those who do not surrender their arms will be destroyed," Mr. Shevardnadze warned this weekend, adding: "The state has the forces at its disposal to do this."

With the war in Abkhazia nearly settled, the Georgian leader faced the prospect of yet more bloodshed from fighting with supporters of Mr. Gamsakhurdia who was ousted from power in January 1992 following a brief civil war.

Mr. Shevardnadze, who won victory in a general election last fall, has been embroiled in ruinous conflicts with pro-independence fighters in Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

Azerbaijan, Karabakh agree to summit

MOSCOW (AFP) — Azerbaijani and Karabakh agreed to a summit to determine the fate of more than 2,000 servicemen still listed as missing-in-action (MIA) from the Vietnam War and U.S. help for Vietnam in accounting for its 300,000 MIAs.

Vietnam pledged in the statement to continue to cooperate on the MIA question, the central issue for Mr. Clinton in any steps to establish normal relations.

The Foreign Ministry said the U.S. embargo policy could not prevent Vietnam's renovation and its expanding foreign relations, in line with an open door and market economy policy decided by the country's Communist rulers in the late 1980s.

cow refused to speak of recognition.

"This is a first step towards meeting each other to stop the blood flowing. Nagorno-Karabakh's future will be the subject of future negotiations," he said, adding that "Nagorno-Karabakh remains a part of Azerbaijanian territory."

More than 10,000 people have been killed and hundreds of thousands displaced during the conflict over the Armenian-dominated enclave within Azerbaijanian.

Mr. Baburian also showed a degree of scepticism about the summit agreement saying: "I am sure Azerbaijan needs this so that the next presidential elections on Oct. 3 will go ahead as normal... only afterwards will we be able to say if we can really trust Azerbaijanian or not."

Under the agreement, the two sides pledged to pursue direct contacts sponsored by Russia and within the framework of talks brokered by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

Armenia, which has managed to keep its distance from the negotiations, also welcomed the "opening of invaluable bilateral contacts," presidential spokesman Aram Abramian said.

"These negotiations may create an atmosphere in which the international community — the United Nations and CSCE — will be able to set up guarantees to ensure the peace process is irreversible," he added.

In April the Azeri army lost the region of Kelbadzhar which separated Nagorno-Karabakh from Armenia, then its regional headquarters in Agdam just outside the enclave to the east fell. Today most of southwestern Azerbaijan is in Armenian hands.

The Armenian gains drew sharp warnings from Azerbaijan's neighbouring allies, Iran and Turkey.

But the deputy leader of the Azerbaijani delegation in Moscow

NEWS IN BRIEF

2 British tourists shot in Florida

TALLAHASSEE, Florida (R) — A British couple in a rental car were brutally shot, one fatally, by teenagers when they pulled off a major highway in Florida before dawn Tuesday to use a toilet, police said. The woman survived the shooting and was hospitalised in a stable condition, but the man was killed. The couple were in their mid-30's and from Yorkshire in England.

Shooting was the latest in a series of murders of foreign tourists in Florida which have stirred international outrage. The incident occurred about 1:30 a.m. EDT (0630 GMT) on Interstate Highway 10, about 25 miles outside Florida's state capital of Tallahassee, according to John Joyce, a spokesman at the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. "There's no indication at this point why these people were picked out by the suspects," said Mr. Joyce. "It's appalling that this would happen again to tourists." Local radio stations reported the couple were shot in a robbery attempt.

Protestant shot dead in N. Ireland

BELFAST (R) — A Protestant was gunned down outside his Northern Ireland home Monday night and died in the arms of his pregnant girlfriend, police said. Vernon Bailey, 41, killed in the isolated County Down village of Carrowdore, was released from prison last year where he had been serving a sentence for racketeering. This prompted speculation by detectives that he may have been the victim of a feud within Protestant extremist ranks. No group immediately claimed responsibility. Meanwhile a convicted IRA bomber was sentenced to 15 years in prison Monday and then given 989 years in concurrent terms for 80 other offences in the troubled province of Northern Ireland. Belfast Crown Court passed the judgment on Scott Monaghan, 26, after he admitted committing the crimes over a 12-month period. Mr. Monaghan was given 15 years for the attempted murder of British troops in Northern Ireland. The court also heard that he planted six firebombs and was responsible for a device that destroyed government offices in Belfast.

House rejects U.N. peacekeeping fund

WASHINGTON (AFP) — The house of representatives

Fair play, decorum mark London chess match

LONDON (R) — Only devotees of the world's brainiest game would play to sit for hours in a basement theatre, peering at almost invisible pieces of wood and being scolded if they break a tomb-like silence.

But for the hundreds of chess fanatics who come to London's Savoy Theatre, little can rival the thrill of seeing world champion Garry Kasparov of Russia duel his British challenger Nigel Short in the flesh.

"Real chess players would watch a good game in an old tin shed or anywhere," said Keith Milner, a patriotic Short supporter who nevertheless admitted he bet on Kasparov to fight off the Marathon 24-game challenge to his title.

After three games, Kasparov leads the 24-game series 2½ to ½. He needs only a 12-12 tie to retain the crown and is heavy favourite to dispose of Short in quick order.

Each time the world's top chess masters sit down to face each other, deathly silence fills the cavernous art deco theatre and lasts as long as the game, up to six hours a session.

Kasparov at times springs out of his office-style chair to stroll off behind the grey and white chequered stage to refuel on Swiss chocolate and mineral wa-



Garry Kasparov (left) and Nigel Short (right) duel the World Chess Championship

ter. Short sits much more passively in his heavy, throne-like wood and leather chair.

Spectators are warned not to laugh if grandmasters, who provide commentary fed into personal headphones, tell a joke or two. Chuckling disturbed the players on the first day.

On the stage, the two combatants slouch, shuffle their feet, clasp their head in their hands and stare into space.

But the vacant look is deceptive and both men make some of their most crushing moves with even glancing at the chequered board.

Despite per-match insults and the intense battle of wits between them, neither 28-year-old Short, nor Kasparov, two years older,

resort to tricks to put each other off, expert observers say.

"There may be some face-pulling but on the whole chess players are courteous and these two are being very well behaved," said U.S. chess champion Patrick Wolff.

Other experts said the atmosphere in London — where Short is staging the first non-Russian challenge to the title since American Bobby Fischer 21 years ago — is a far cry from the old days when chess was wrapped up in cold war politics.

They fondly remember 1978 when Soviet defector Viktor Korchnoi accused his compatriot Anatoly Karpov of using parapsychologists to bombard him with disruptive thought waves.

Observers said the promoters were trying to replace the Cold War excitement which used to surround the tournaments with cults of personality similar to those in other international sports.

European soccer tries to shrug off clouds of scandal

PARIS (AFP) — European football gets the chance to forget a summer of prolonged scandal when the continental cup's marathon gets into full swing Wednesday.

The banning of European Champions Cup Winners Olympique Marseille from this year's tournament left a dark shadow over the achievements of the 128 clubs who will start in the Champions Cup and Cup-Winner's and UEFA Cup.

The exclusion of Polish sides Legia Warsaw — also for match rigging — and LKS Lodz Raf Riga for missing a preliminary game has further tarnished soccer's reputation.

Monaco have reluctantly taken Marseille's place in the Champions Cup. But they will have difficulties keeping up with favourites AC Milan, Barcelona, Manchester United, Glasgow Rangers and Werder Bremen.

Leading contenders are seeded so they theoretically get an easy first round opponent. But Monaco cannot be sure of passing their first hurdle against AEK Athens. They will be without injured German striker Jürgen Kinsmann and Brazilian Luis Henrique, on World Cup duty, for the first leg in the principality.

Spanish champions Barcelona have a difficult trip to Dynamo Kiev, in Ukraine, made worse by the absence of Romario who scored a hat-trick in his side's opening game of the season. He is also on World Cup duty for Brazil. Barcelonans were favourites last year but were beaten in the second round by Dynamo Moscow.

AC Milan, beaten by Marseille in last May's European Cup final, should have no problem with Aarne, of Switzerland.

English leaders Manchester United, who go to Kopeist, horred of Hungary, have an injury donor over England's Lee Sharpe. They have put Didi Dublin, who moved up from the first division last season, on standby. But United should also be confident.

Glasgow Rangers, one of Europe's strongest teams last season, have hit a form stump as they prepare to entertain Levski Sofia of Bulgaria. But team captain Richard Gough is refusing to worry about the loss of five points from the first six matches of the Scottish season.

"We're still not firing on all cylinders, but there is no way we are panicking," said Gough.

"We are still giving away sloppy goals and we must be a lot sharper Wednesday than we have been so far if we want to emulate's last year's performance in Europe.

"There is definitely a feeling of excitement about the start of a new European campaign. The fads all know that if we can get through two rounds the champions league is waiting."

Werder Bremen play Dynamo Minsk Thursday while the other main contenders are Belgium's Anderlecht who will be looking for goals against HJK Helsinki.

Monaco coach Arsene Wenger thinks Paris Germain may have rejected a chance to play in the Champions Cup because they have

such an easy tie in the Cup Winner's Cup against Apoel of Nicosia.

Paris are leading contenders for the Cup with holders Parma, and new Italian Cup Winner's Torino, double English Cup winners Arsenal, Real Madrid and Ajax Amsterdam.

Paris should not suffer too much from absences caused by Brazil's crucial World Cup weekend. Parma and Torino go to Scandinavia but have easy games against Degerfors of Sweden and Lillestrom of Norway respectively.

Arsenal are worried about heavy rain which has made the pitch at Danish side Odense something of a lottery. "At least it will be the same for both sides," said Arsenal manager George Graham who will be without defenders Tony Adams and Lee Dixon.

Real Madrid were booted off the field following their 3-1 weekend-defeat to promoted Real Valladolid in the Spanish League. Club President Ramon Mendoza launched a veiled attack on coach Benito Floro that will worry him in the runup to Wednesday's home game against modest Swiss side Linzago.

Ajax Amsterdam, pacesetters in the Dutch League, go to Hadjuk Split, one of the stars of the old Yugoslav league but now an unknown quantity because of the strife that has hit the region.

Sixty-four teams start the UEFA Cup making predictions impossible in the first round scramble, but Tuesday's game between German League leaders Eintracht Frankfurt playing Dynamo Moscow, last season's Russian entry in the Champions Cup.

Former Dutch champions PSV Eindhoven also have a difficult match at SC Karlsruhe of Germany.

On Wednesday the star games are Juventus of Italy against Rapid Bucharest and Bayern Munich's visit to Twente Enschede of Holland.

Juveatus, Inter and Bayern are all great names of the 1970s and 80s looking to Europe's third ranking trophy to give them new hope of success.

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IAAF official attacks doping allegations

LONDON (R) — Top international athletics official Arne Ljungqvist hit out Tuesday at "irresponsible" people who have been swift to accuse China's record-breaking women runners of dope-taking.

"This is an extremely bad example of irresponsible behaviour from people who make such accusations," said Ljungqvist after international cynicism greeted the four world records set in six days by China's Wang Junxia and Qu Yeming.

"This is possibly the major tragedy of the introduction of doping in sport that it has poisoned the atmosphere in this way," Ljungqvist, chairman of the International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF) medical committee said in a telephone interview.

"Earlier on, such a performance was applauded and rewarded and those who succeed in this way became stars. Now they become victims of suspicion of very unpleasant type."

American Lynn Jennings, fifth behind Wang in the 10,000 metres in last month's World Championships, and British team manager Joan Allison are among those who have gone on record as saying they believe the Chinese women use performance-enhancing drugs.

"When athletes are not allowed to perform well without being subjected to suspicion I am extremely upset on behalf of them and on behalf of competitive sport in general," Ljungqvist said from Stockholm.

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Al Orthodox's Lara Al Masri goes up for a layup as try to prevent her attempt (photo by Abdallah Ayoub)

Women's Basketball Championship Jazireh upset Orthodox 65-58

By Aleen Bannayan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Basketball fans were treated to an exciting match Tuesday when Al Jazireh upset over titleholders Al Orthodox in the 4th match of the 1993 women's basketball championship.

In the other match of the day, Al Ahli defeated Abu Nusair 74-15 (41-6).

Al Jazireh, who beat last year's second placed Al Ahli 76-70 last week, seemed determined to end Al Orthodox's undisputed 4-year reign over the championship.

Al Orthodox had a wide lead of 15-4 at the start of the first half, making it seem that it would be a repeat of matches in called seasons when they would easily beat all teams by a margin of over 30 points.

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Al Jazireh's head coach Fadi Sabah however had other schemes to abort his counterpart, Murad Barakat's plans.

Al Orthodox led 21-7 but they stopped scoring at that point, as Al Jazireh's Suhaib Makousi put up a great effort to outscore the titleholders 13-0. Al Jazireh caught-up at 21-20 with five minutes remaining.

Newly-wed Lara Al Masri sank-in a 3-pointer and added two free throws as Al Orthodox trailed 60-57.

They failed to convert a series of turnovers as Al Jazireh again scored by Salihi and Mukousi to end the match 65-58.

Al Jazireh's head coach Fadi Sabah did not have the opportunity to give a post-match statement with players and fans congratulating him.

He could only comment: "What can I say, it is a dream come true. Homemmen's absence is very much felt. We would have preferred their participation. Otherwise it is a great championship."

The teams next meet Friday Sept. 17 when Al Jazireh play Abu Nusair at 5 p.m. followed by the Orthodox - Ahli clash at 6:30 p.m. Both matches will be played at Al Ahli's court.

STANDINGS

	P	W	L	SF	SA	Pts
Jazireh	2	2	—	141	78	4
Orthodox	2	1	1	136	80	3
Ahli	2	1	1	94	91	3
Abu Nusair	2	—	2	30	152	2



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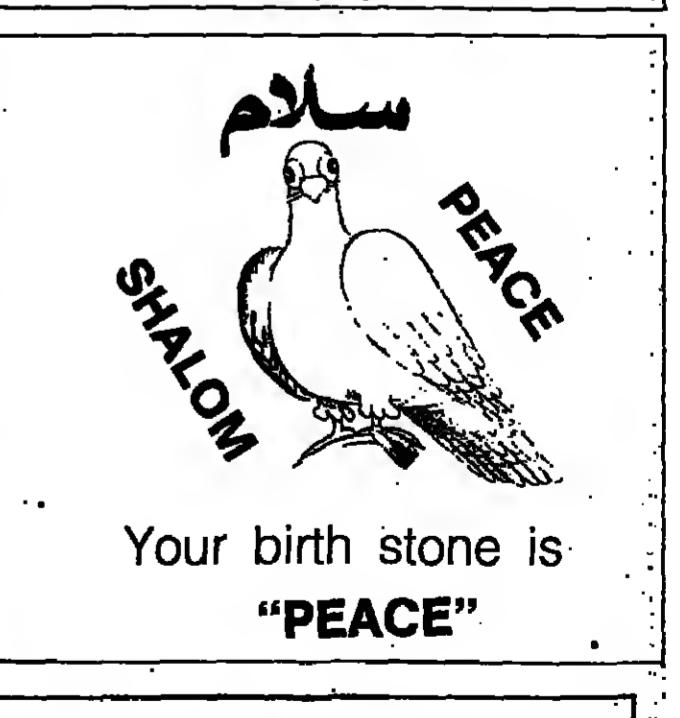
The Amman Baccalaureate School announces that the fund raising dinner scheduled to be held at the Inter-Continental Hotel on Wednesday, September 15th 1993 has been postponed until the evening of Wednesday November 24th 1993. The drawing of the lottery will therefore also be postponed until the same date.

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Middle East Peace Process

Gaza, West Bank revelry continues

Combined agency dispatches

GAZA CITY, occupied Gaza Strip — More than 10,000 jubilant Palestinians packed a dusty stadium here Tuesday for a triumphant pro-Arafat rally as tens of thousands more continued street celebrations across the occupied territories in support of the autonomy deal.

"We send you our regards, president," a local leader of the main PLO faction Fatah said over a scratchy sound system to a roar from the flag-waving crowd.

"The people are behind you, Abu Ammar," added Diab Al Loh, using the nom de guerre of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat.

"We thank you for making peace for the children, to put the smiles on their faces again," he said from a platform draped with Palestinian flags and Arafat pictures.

"We are here to say yes to peace, yes to freedom and yes to the agreement signed yesterday between the PLO and the Israeli government," he said.

A band played the Palestinian anthem "Biladi, Biladi" before a swarm of mostly young men and boys swamped the stage, sending the musicians packing.

Marshals in camouflage uniforms tried desperately to keep the crowd at bay before the PLO organisers decided to cut short the programme.

People were told over loudspeakers to clear the stadium and go back to doing what they have been doing since Monday — celebrating the signing of the historic agreement between Israel and the PLO giving self-rule to the Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho.

Outside the decrepit stadium, a gigantic street party which began here Monday afternoon showed no signs of letting up.

"Tens of thousands of Gazans, including many who poured in from nearby villages and refugee camps, milled about waving red, green, black and white Palestinian flags and clutching Arafat posters to the 'Palestine' T-shirt.

Israeli troops stood discreetly on rooftops, looking down on the celebrations of the imminent end to more than 25 years of Israeli rule over this city of some 245,000 people.

Palestinians raced around the city in flag-draped cars, vans and trucks, honking horns and beating drums.

Raseen Al Bayari, who heads the Gaza Trade Union Confederation, promised an even bigger

celebration the day the last Israeli soldier leaves Gaza.

"When they withdraw, you can't imagine what it'll be like," he said.

"Now we have to start building the foundation for our house. It means the European and Arab countries, even America, must give us help to build a base, an economy."

Talal Al Sanaa, an Israeli Arab who sits in the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, expressed even loftier ambitions. "We want to make Gaza the Hong Kong of the Middle East," he said.

More than 30,000 pro-Arafat supporters also rallied in Nablus as Palestinians turned out in Ramallah, Bethlehem and other West Bank towns amid smaller protests held against the deal.

At Bir Zeit University on the West Bank 1,500 people protested against the accord at a demonstration organised by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), and Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP).

Dozens of flag flags and one giant Palestinian flag were raised by protesters who branded Mr. Arafat a "traitor" and a "collaborator."

Among the speakers was Hussein Abu Kwaik, a member of the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas), who was repatriated from exile in Lebanon. "Yesterday (Monday) was a black, sad, mournful day," he said. "Arafat has sold the Palestinian cause."

About 300 supporters of Hamas, which has denounced the agreement, counter-demonstrated in Nablus and some 250 opponents protested in Bethlehem.

An estimated 35,000 people took part in a pro-accord parade from the centre of Nablus, home to more than 120,000 people, to a rally at the local soccer stadium.

Nablus is a stronghold of Fatah. But groups opposed to the accord also have a strong following there.

The streets of Nablus were quiet Monday, when Palestinians in their thousands celebrated the peace deal late into the night in the rest of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In Nablus Tuesday, dozens of young men dressed in paramilitary uniform led crowds through the streets. Young boys and girls released balloons.

Youths draped a huge flag on a building used as any army observation post. The flag covered four of the building's nine stories.



Thousands of Palestinians from the northern West Bank area celebrate in Nablus the autonomy agreement signed in Washington between Israel and the PLO (AFP photo)

Hizbullah protests agreement, Beirut killings

BEIRUT (Agencies) — More than 120,000 Muslim fundamentalists took to the streets of Lebanon to vent their fury Tuesday at the Israeli-Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) peace deal and the government.

Mourners thronged through Beirut's southern suburbs for the funeral of several supporters of the Iranian-backed Hizbullah, killed by the army the previous day during a protest against the Palestinian autonomy deal.

The funeral turned into a rally of more than 100,000 supporters of the Shiite Muslims fundamentalist movement.

In the eastern town of Baalbek, another 20,000 angry Hizbullah supporters ransacked local government offices, smashing down doors, breaking windows and rippling down a Lebanese flag.

Eight Hizbullah supporters, including two women, were shot dead Monday when Lebanese army troops fired on demonstrators who defied a government ban on protests against the peace deal, signed later the same day in Washington.

On Tuesday, in Beirut's fiercely pro-Hizbullah southern suburbs, shops kept their shutters down and black flags flew from buildings as Hizbullah officials led the funeral procession from a mosque to the cemetery.

Women wearing Islamic characters and bearded young men shouted anti-government and anti-U.S. slogans and branded PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat a "traitor."

The seven bodies were wrapped in Hizbullah flags, bearing the inscription Alla and a picture of a Kalashnikov assault rifle to symbolise armed resistance to Israel.

The army withdrew from the streets around the martyrs' cemetery in the suburbs, where a military post was ransacked.

Hizbullah said a woman died of her injuries overnight and was taken for burial in her home town in the eastern Bekka Valley, raising an earlier death toll of seven.

Hizbullah fields Lebanon's strongest militia, with about 3,000 fighters. It is most active in Southern Lebanon, where its fighters have sworn to continue guerrilla attacks on Israel's self-styled "security zone" until they can be both," he said. However, I think that (PLO Chairman Yasser) Arafat should have coordinated more with Jordan.

Hyfa Rabadi, a public libraries supervisor, expressed her joy over peace being finally achieved in the region, saying "peace is good for all, everybody loves peace."

Amal Kur'an, a housewife, expressed "shock" and "anger" at what is happening. "All our life we considered the Jews as the enemies of Arabs and Muslims.

Agenda signing draws mixed street reaction

By Sahair Obeidat
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In an almost mirror image reaction to the Palestinian-Israeli agreement, Jordanians Tuesday expressed mixed feelings about the signing in Washington Tuesday of a peace agenda between Jordan and Israel.

Dr. Mustafa Hamarneh, director of the Centre for Strategic Studies at the University of Jordan, said: "To say either with or against what is happening is a reduction and an over simplification."

"The Jordanians cannot afford to be parochial. They must look forward and try get a better deal for themselves. Enormous challenges lie ahead," Dr. Hamarneh said.

He added: "The Arabs at this moment in history had to choose either to go with the order set up as a result of World War I or Andalusia (emptying of the land)."

"The Palestinian population in Jordan must not be put in a position to choose between being Jordanian or Palestinian because they can be both," he said. However, I think that (PLO Chairman Yasser) Arafat should have coordinated more with Jordan.

Many others contacted by the Jordan Times were unaware of the signing of the agenda and others preferred not to comment because of the "lack of the agenda details."

Deri wants plebiscite on peace; Israelis muted

Combined agency dispatches

TEL AVIV — Shas party leader Aryeh Deri, who has resigned as interior minister over fraud charges, called Tuesday for a national referendum on the Israel-Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) autonomy agreement.

"A referendum must be held on November 3, the same day as the municipal elections. It's the only way to know if the population is ready to take risks for autonomy," Mr. Deri told Israel radio.

"If (the government) wins, the right and the settlers will no longer be able to claim that the agreement was made without majority support."

Shas, which has six seats in parliament, has yet to decide whether to quit Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's coalition leaving it without a majority.

Without Shas support Mr. Rabin can rely on five Arab and communist MPs for a majority to the 120-seat Knesset to ratify the Palestinian autonomy accord, something he is loath to do.

Mr. Rabin, who is to meet Shas spiritual leader Rabbi Yosef Ovadia in the coming day, has not ruled out a referendum if he does not have a majority of Jewish deputies.

Israel has never held a referendum.

The leader of the Israeli opposition, Benjamin Netanyahu, branded the peace accord a "historic blunder."

By signing the agreement, the Israeli government had conferred on PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat "the status of a head of state although he has never honoured his promises in the past," Mr. Netanyahu said.

"Death to Hariri!" "Death to Dalil!" the members screamed.

Defence Minister Moishe Dafna has defended the army action.

The clash was the bloodiest

involving the Lebanese army

since the end of its civil war in 1990.

Apart from the deaths, more than 30 demonstrators were wounded.

Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said the accord was

"not an agreement of

surrender and betrayal of glorious Arab history."

Many commentators agreed

Jordan asks Israel for compensation for refugees

By Jane Arraf
Reuter

AMMAN — Jordan said Tuesday it was asking Israel to compensate it directly for absorbing a wave of Palestinian refugees who have been in the Kingdom since fleeing the 1948 war with Israel.

"Of course, we have to ask for this," Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali said when asked whether Jordan was seeking direct compensation.

"We suffered. We have to be compensated for it."

He declined to put a figure on how much Jordan was seeking.

Dr. Majali's comments were the most direct yet that Jordan was pressing Israel not just for compensation to the 1.1 million registered refugees who were forced from their homes but to the Kingdom itself for absorbing them.

Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) signed an agreement on Monday for limited Palestinian self-rule which appears likely to result in the repatriation of at least some of the refugees who fled the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and compensation for the earlier victims.

U.N. Resolution 237 calls for refugees from 1967 to be allowed to return to their homes.

Officials said Tuesday the fate of Palestinian refugees was likely to be the main issue in negotiations between Jordan and Israel.

which Monday initiated a negotiating agenda detailing the elements of a peace agreement.

"There are problems that can be sorted out in the short run and others that have to be sorted out in the long run. I think the biggest problem is going to be the issue of displaced persons and refugees," Jawad Al Amari, a senior cabinet member and peace negotiator, told Reuters.

Dr. Amari, minister of state for prime ministry affairs, said Amman was concerned that a flood of money pouring in from foreign donors to the new Palestinian government next door could create an economic imbalance in Jordan.

Palestinians form a majority of Jordan's population.

"Being a sovereign state and being a member of the United Nations does not mean that Jordan should bear the responsibilities alone," he said.

Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) signed an agreement on Monday for limited Palestinian self-rule which appears likely to result in the repatriation of at least some of the refugees who fled the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and compensation for the earlier victims.

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U.S. denies reports of 'secret' annex to accord

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A senior U.S. official Tuesday denied reports that Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had reached secret agreements beyond the peace accord on partial Palestinian autonomy in the occupied territories.

"You should look at what has been signed, believe in what has been signed," said Edward Djerejian, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs. "I would dismiss such rumours."

Mr. Djerejian was referring to underground leaflets circulated in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria which said that the Israel-PLO accord had a secret annex to it known only to Israel, the PLO, the Americans and the Norwegian mediators.

The leaflets said that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat abandoned sovereignty over Jerusalem and that he will order an immediate end to the nearly six-year-old Palestinian revolt against Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Djerejian pointed out that peace in the Middle East was one of the priorities in the U.S. foreign policy, which he said was driven by both interest and values.

"It is very important for us to achieve a viable and enduring peace," he said. "The U.S. is prepared to play its role in helping the parties resolve their differences in whatever way we can do."

He said that the resolution of the 45-year-old Arab-Israeli conflict would provide stability for the region and social justice to its people.

"It is not only a question of bringing material peace to the region in military and security terms but to give the countries of the region the opportunity to address social justice.

The leaflets also said the PLO chairman compromised on the right of compensation for Palestinians displaced by the 1948 Arab-Israeli war.

It was not known who was publishing the leaflets, which asserted that the annex was a three-page document.

In a press conference on Tuesday, Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali described the secret annex as "nonsense."

Israel and the PLO on Monday signed a landmark peace plan, which foresees the Jewish state's withdrawal from the occupied Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho in six months.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Embassy of UAE bombed in Moscow

MOSCOW (AP) — An explosion damaged the Moscow embassy of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), injuring two of its workers, hours before the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Israel signed a peace agreement in Washington. Russian newspapers speculated Tuesday that Monday's blast may have been an act of terrorism, successor to the KGB, said the explosion was under investigation and the motive was uncertain. There was no claim of responsibility. A ministry spokesman, Sergei Bogdanov, told the Associated Press the bomb contained 400 to 500 grams of TNT and caused "considerable damage" to the embassy in southwest Moscow.

Moroccan hijacker gets 20 years in jail

RABAT (R) — A Moroccan who tried to hijack an airliner to Libya in May last year was jailed for 20 years by a Casablanca criminal court, newspapers reported Tuesday. The opposition daily L'Opinion and Al Bayane said the man, identified only by the name Mohammad, had threatened to blow up the plane with a remote-controlled bomb if the pilot did not take him to Libya. The pilot of the Royal Air Maroc airliner, on its way from Geneva to Casablanca, told him he had to land first in Malaga, Spain, to refuel, but in fact landed at night in Casablanca where the suspect was arrested by police. The would-be hijacker was put aboard the plane by Swiss authorities who had expelled him after entering the country illegally.

Turkey says 7 Western tourists freed

ANKARA (R) — Seven Western tourists kidnapped by Kurdish rebels last month were released in eastern Turkey on Tuesday, a Turkish foreign ministry official said. "Two Italians, two Swiss, two Germans and one New Zealander were released near Dogubeyazit on Tuesday and are being debriefed by Turkish authorities," the official said. "Arrangements will be made for their return to their homes as soon as possible," he said, but gave no details.

Column 8

Clinton hosts dinner for former presidents

WASHINGTON (R) — President Bill Clinton Monday night toasted "peace, progress and prosperity" to cap a historic day in which the PLO and Israel signed a landmark peace agreement.

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